INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 24— BOMBAY SATURDAY JANUARY 28 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO. **TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!**

SPARKLING COMEDY DRAMA BRISTLING WITH TENSE ACTION AND UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER!

"FORBIDDEN WATERS"

The hilariously amusing story of a pretty woman who did not know her own mind—her husband or her friends—featuring the LOVELY, TWINKLING BOISTEROUS BEWITCHING, ADORABLE

PRISCILLA DEAN

A Roaring, Rib-cracking, Sprightly Comedy Drama of a Free Husband, a pair of carefree clever crooks and Religious poacher.

A RIOT OF FAST AND FURIOUS FUN FROLIC AND FRIVOLITY!

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT : 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar) Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER, Cot. Tel. Inf. Service. Opp. Central Telegraph Office, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG." Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor **ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,** MERCHANT TAILORS, PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS: AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON, Secretary and Chief Manager. Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., Ph. D. *Managing Director*

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue. Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street. Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS. Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO. Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 22997.

NOTICE SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.

THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—

Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, - : - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000

NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.

NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced CLERK, knowing English, Gujarati will be preferred. Apply Stating qualification and testimonials to THE DOMESTIC COAL CO., Sahiwala Bldg., Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.
A R691

LOOK SHARP! Rs. 300 p.m.—You can easily earn the abovementioned sum, in spare hours, if you read our 25 valuable and secret money making schemes by which fortunes have been made and can be made. They cost only 20 annas. Post Free. Stamps are also accepted. Please do not mind this small sum but try and be convinced. Only a limited number available. For copies, apply Messrs. H. P. GUPTA & CO., Post Box 2032, Bombay.
A R695

WANTED—As a GOVERNESS and whole time Companion, an educated Hindoo Lady, Graduate preferred, to take charge of two Hindoo boys of age 8 and 10. Apply with full particulars, to Box No. 2089, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R685

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Good SINGERS to record songs for Gramophone records in all languages. Also players on Harmonium, Tabla, Benjo and Violin. Apply Box No. 2088 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R683

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM, SHOP, SHOW WINDOWS in Gaiety Buildings, opposite Victoria Terminus. Apply MANAGER CAPITOL.

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

MATRIMONIAL.

A SUITABLE MATCH for a double graduate Bisa Aggarwal (Garg-gotra) girl. Correspond with The MANAGER, D. B. AGGARWAL CO., Patiala (Punjab)
M R639

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—A CLOTH DRYING MACHINE and 50 LOOMS immediately. Send particulars to Box No. 2091 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 692

MEDICALS.

DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN.—First try, then buy 50,000 FREE Sample Packets for Leucoderma, by V. P. P. for 6 As. to meet the cost of its transmission FREE TREATMENT for LEPROSY under special diet. PANDIT KRIPARAM, (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, HOWRAH.
C29858

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

"TEMPESTUOUS PETTICOATS"—Their sayings and doings.—Are vividly described in Pope's "RAPE OF THE LOCK". which has been acclaimed to be "the most brilliant mock-heroic poem in the world." If you desire to enjoy Popes's master-piece by being transported in imagination to the social background against which the fops and flirts displayed their craze for elegant trifles, send for the exhaustive edition of the poem by Professor Keshavlal L. Oza, Bahauddin College Junagad. who will supply it for Rs 3/7/0—by no means a high price for a daintily bound volume of 440 pages. which has been praised by Professors of English in the Oxford, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia Universities.
L 29767

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TAKE ANY OLIVER user's advice. American Factory Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, Standard Visible Typewriter, Strong, durable, reliable, unequalled for manifolding and stencil cutting, looks and operates like a New Typewriter, beautiful types, any size carriage, can now be had on a very small monthly payment on Hire-Purchase System at lowest cash prices. Special quantity discount to the Trade. For particulars and prices please apply XYZ C/o "The Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MOTOR LORRY OWNERS, ETC.

AS and from the 1st of February, 1928, the undersigned will pay Rs. 1-10-0 per 100 c. ft. for any earth murum or old building materials, etc., dumped ex vehicles on the Reclamation behind Churchgate St. Station. Spreading will be done by the undersigned's own labour.

For agreement forms, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

E. M. DUGGAN,
Dy. Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation,
Marine Lines.

25-1-1928.
29856

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

FOR SALE.

A PLOT of rent free land, measuring 0.96 acres with pucca office building measuring 190 ft. by 70 ft. partly I and partly II storied with a well and a 3 seated latrine in the vicinity of Nagpur Railway Station. The building is locally known as "B. N. Railway Old Audit Office" and occupies a corner site on the road, near the Empress Cotton Mills. It is suitable for a Cinema Palace or Theatre. Offers to be submitted to AGENT, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway House, Kidderpore.
29862

S. S. "KASADO MARU" FROM JAPAN UNDER GENERAL AVERAGE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "KASADO MARU" from Japan are hereby informed that a General Average has been declared by the steamer in consequence of an outbreak of fire on her Tween Deck No. 4 at 3 a.m. on the 30th December 1927 on her way from Moji to Hongkong and she was forced to take refuge at the port of Nagasaki where the fire was extinguished in the afternoon of 2nd January by steam and water. All her sound cargoes and a portion of damaged cargo have been transhipped at Nagasaki into the s.s. "SUMATRA MARU" due here on the 12th February. Consignees are requested to sign the Average Bond and Valuation form at this office and to deposit 25 per cent. (twenty-five per cent.) of the sound market value of their respective consignments before obtaining Delivery Orders.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Owners, s.s. "Kasado Maru"
Bombay, 26th Jan. 1928.
27028.

LAWN TENNIS.

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS of WESTERN INDIA.
Under the Auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd.
13th February to 27th February, 1928 (inclusive).

Gentlemen's Singles
Gentlemen's Doubles
Ladies' Singles
Ladies' Doubles
and
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles.

Entries close on Wednesday, 8th February, 1928. Full particulars and entry forms can be obtained from:—

E. ROSE,
The Hon. Secretary for Lawn Tennis,
Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd., Bombay.
29713.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "SHUNKO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 27th January from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. N. D. GANDHI, is no longer in our employ, and has, therefore, no right to appoint any Agents or to act in our behalf in any manner.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK,
C. I. BROWN,
Attorney.
29864

PUBLIC NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP here-to-fore subsisting between Ramniklal Narotamdas Parikh and Dulabhdas Motibhai Pajwani, who were carrying on business in steam coal of all description at Girgaum, Bombay, under the name and style of the "DOMESTIC COAL CO." and "PAJWANI BROS." respectively, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st day of January, 1928, so far as the said Mr. Dulabhdas Motibhai Pajwani is concerned, who retired from the said partnership as and from that date. The said Mr. Ramniklal Narotamdas Parikh has been carrying on the said business as and from the 1st day of January, 1928, on his own account and at his own risk under the same name and style of the "DOMESTIC COAL CO" at Sahiwala Building, Girgaum Back Road. The said Mr. Ramniklal Narotamdas Parikh will recover outstandings and will pay all debts and liabilities due by the said firm of the "DOMESTIC COAL CO." and "Pajwani Bros.", both before and after the said first day of January, 1928, and the said Mr. Dulabhdas Motibhai Pajwani will not be responsible or liable to any person in any way in respect thereof.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1928.
(Sign) RAMNIKLAL NAROTAMDAS PARIKH,
Girgaum Back Road,
Sahiwala Building,
Bombay, No. 4.
R693

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of removing dead animals from the Slaughter Houses at Bandra for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1928, will be sold by Public Auction in the Arthur Crawford Market Office on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1928, at 11 a.m. (B. T.). For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.

Arthur Crawford Market Office,
Bombay, 25th January, 1928.
29861

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of FIREWOOD for cremation purposes at the Haines Road and Tank Bunder Cemeteries for one year from 1-3-1928 to 28-2-1929 will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 6-2-1928.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of firewood" and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of rupee one to any one deputed to receive them, by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Names of all the partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Deptt.,
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 26th January, 1928. 29860

LEGAL NOTICES.

Application No. 1145 of 1927.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
(Suit No. 2354 of 1919).

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Company's Act and having its registered office at ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus.
THE FIRM of Mangaljee and Co., of Bombay, carrying on business at . . . withut the Fort in Bombay ..... Defendants.

To
(1) MATHURADAS NARANDAS
and
(2) CHHOTALAL CHUNILAL

The partners in the abovenamed Defendant firm.

Notice under O.XXI, R. 22, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI; R. 22, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or Attorney of this Court, before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 10th day of February, 1928, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the Decree pronounced against you on the 5th day of December 1921 in the above suit should not be executed against you for the balance due thereunder.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 24th day of November, 1927.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
29865

Application No. 1145 of 1927.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
(Suit No. 2354 of 1919).

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Company's Act and having its registered office at ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus.
THE FIRM of Mangaljee and Co., of Bombay, carrying on business at . . . withut the Fort in Bombay ..... Defendants.

To
(1) MATHURADAS NARANDAS
and
(2) CHHOTALAL CHUNILAL

The partners in the abovenamed Defendant firm.

Notice under O.XXI, R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI, R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 10th day of February, 1928, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree Pronounced against you on the 5th day of December 1921 in the above suit for the balance due thereunder.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 24th day of November, 1927.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
29866

USE
MAWS
FLOORING TILES
Always available from
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—
2 Mercury Vapour Lamps.
17 Men's Velore Hats.

By order of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—
Tables, cupboard, wooden boxes, bench, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—
1 motor car No. 9261.
1 motor car 2 seater.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Soonderdas vs. Dr. Maneklal Murlidhar):—
1 Shighram with grey Arab horse and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

FURNITURE SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 29TH JANUARY, 1928, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT NO. A/3, PRINCES' CHAMBERS, COLABA, NEAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, richly made household blackwood furniture, carpets, English ice box, one upright cottage piano by "Broadwood and Son", dining table and chairs, sideboards, silver and book cases, large and small writing tables, reclining sofas, single iron and brass bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, plated and silverware, pictures, brass ornaments, table fans, drawing room cabinets, crockery and glassware, cloth cupboards, hat stands, cooking utensils, dumbwaiters, rich dinner sets, stove, etc.

Property of a European gentleman proceeding Home.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT "AHMEDI TERRACE", WARDEN ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time very handsome made-to-order household dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Dewji Canji and others, mirror back sideboards, rich silver, glass, crockery and platedware, brass table ornaments dumbwaiters, table and ceiling fans, dinner waggons, telescopic dining table, corner cabinets, drawing room Chesterfield suites, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads, one cabinet size primaphone with 70 records, ice refrigerator, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22736.

SALE OF A ONE STOREYED BUILDING AT DE MONTE STREET, BANDRA (BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT) ON SUNDAY, THE 29TH JANUARY, 1928 AT 4-30 P.M. ON THE PREMISES.

The undersigned will sell as above under instructions from Messrs. Merwanjee Kola and Co., Attorneys for Dinshaw Dorabjee Romer, Esq. the sole surviving proving Executor of Mr. Cowasjee Maneckjee Rustomjee deceased and the sole surviving Mortgagee and at the risk and on account of Bai Dhubai, widow of Munchershaw Nussarwanjee Kavasmaneck and others the heirs and legal representatives of the said Munchershaw Nussarwanjee Kavasmaneck. All that piece of land with the bungalow thereon, situate on the northern side of De Monte Street, Bandra, measuring about 331-6/9 sq. yards bearing Municipal No. 469, and which land bears no Survey No.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Merwanjee Kola and Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

E. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
28 Jan.	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	16 088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,508
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
24 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,352
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20 837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,508
12 ,,	DELTA ..	MOBEA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10 986
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,943

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
31st Jan.	†MIRZAPORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan

† Does not carry passengers,

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
28th Jan.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
30th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
1st Feb.	KARAGOLA..	East & South Africa.
1st ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
3rd ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

CONTINUES FOR THE

2nd WEEK

SHRI SHARDA FILM Co.'s Thrilling Picture

'The Wine of Youth'
'The Wine of Youth'
'The Wine of Youth'

Featuring

The one and only Indian

Douglas Fairbanks Mr. Vithal

With an all-Star Cast

Adapted from the Sensational Story by Narayan Thakur, a much read Gujarati Novelist.

A Record Picture Early life's liveliest times with Love's Laughter lost. Powerful and Peppy. Alive and Living Life, Frivolity, Youth, Folly, Love, Pathos, Thrills, Stunts, Nothing like it before.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

Daily :—5—7—9 and 11 P.M. Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P.M.

LAST! LAST!!

Leaving by end of Jan. '28

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

LAST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

LAST MATINEES! LAST!!

TO-DAY

MATINEE 4-30 P.M. **2** NIGHT 9-30 P.M.

SHOWS

SENSATION OF THE SEASON

with entire new attraction

Prof. SHANKERARAO'S

KARLEKAR Grand Circus

and the largest Menagerie of wild beasts.

Dare Devil Mr. MOSKINTCH'S Motor Cycle Jump.

Week Days Show at 9-30 P. M. Daily

Location :—NANA'S CHOWK Gowalia Tank, Grant Road, Bombay.

Book your Seats at the Circus Tent.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.

Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P.M.

Again a big Double Attraction.

LAST WEEK! Episodes 8, 9 and 10.

"THE GOLDEN STALLION"

Also showing

THE FROZEN-FACED COMEDIAN

BUSTER KEATON

in his latest Comedy special :—

"DAY DREAMS"

3 Reels of laughter.

NEXT WEEK!

WARNER BROS.' CLASSIC

"THE NIGHT CRY."

THE

BOMBAY LIFE

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For Particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
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73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

Terrific Rush! Immense Crowds!

Audiences swept off their feet in a torrent of emotion.

NEVER NEVER LET IT BE SAID THAT YOU MISSED

The Great Epic of the British Navy.

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK OF

Britain's Mighty Naval Epic

In response to innumerable requests from patrons who hitherto failed to obtain seats during the first week's record-shattering run of THE FLAG LIEUTENANT the management are compelled to extend its season another week

THE

CAPITOL

From Saturday, 28th January to Friday 3rd February 1928.

Daily at 6-15 and 10 P. M.

On SATURDAY and SUNDAY

EXTRA MATINEE AT 3-30 P. M.

Witnessed by Their Majesties THE KING and QUEEN, H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY and LADY WILSON, H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL and LADY JACKSON

The Elite of The Town and acclaimed to be

'The MOST EXCELLENT FILM'

THE

FLAG LIEUTENANT

10 PARTS

A ROMANTIC DRAMA OF THE BRITISH NAVY,—VIBRANT WITH DRAMATIC FERVOUR TENSE WITH PATRIOTIC THRILLS,

Adapted from CYRIL MAUDE'S GREATEST STAGE SUCCESS from the play by Col. Drury and Major Trevor and produced

WITH FULL ADMIRALTY CO-OPERATION

Starring

HENRY EDWARD and DOROTHY SEACOMBE

SPECIAL MUSICAL PRESENTATION.

AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE

(CINEMA PRECIOUS-Lamington Road)

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL

A GLORIOUS WINDSWEPT EPIC OF THE FROZEN NORTH

BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY
BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY
BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY

with RENEE ADOREE

Greatest story by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD.

The Yellow fangs of lust reached out to strike her—the fear of losing the man she loved tore at her heart—she had built her house on the shifting sands of hope, and with a desperation born of courage, she disavowed her love to save her father—then fate stepped in and sent her

BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY

The programme includes a two reel Century Comedy "GEORGE the WINNER" from the Cartoons by George McManus.

Daily shows at 5-15, 7, 8-15 and 10-30. Extra shows at 3-30 on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays.

PRICES FROM As. 3 to Rs. 1 8.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Presents TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

IMPERIAL FILM COY.'S Gigantic and Stupendous WAR-PICTURE

'VENGEANCE'

Written and Directed by Mr. B. P. MISRA, B. A.,

Featuring

Miss SULOCHNA, Miss ZILOO, ELLAIZER
Mr. JAMSHEDJI KHANSAHEB, &C.

It is an Unique Spectacle for the Indian Screen. A clashing thriller whose rapid movements make it a perfect motion picture.

Daily 4 Shows at : 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

Under Public Patronage for the Last 33 Years!

TO-NIGHT at 9 Sat. 28th Jan. '28 | TO-MORROW at 3-30 p.m. Sun. 29th Jan. '28

NEW DRAMA! -In Hindi-Urdu!! NEW DRAMA!!

SHADIKI PEHELI RAT (FIRST NIGHT OF MARRIAGE)

(By Munshi Abbas Ali Saheb)

will be staged by

NATYAKALA PRAVARTAK SANGIT MANDALI

at the ELPHINSTONE THEATRE Grant Road.

Tickets at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 6 p.m. Daily.

Wednesday 1-2-28 **PUNJAB MAIL** at 9 p. m.

Prop. G. B. Bute.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

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AUCTION SALES.

Messrs MISTRY & CO.
27-29, Haramun Street, Fort.
Telephone No 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE ETC. TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.), AT 31, NEW MARINE LINES, BEHIND QUEEN'S ROAD, FORT.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on the above day and address solid teak and blackwood very high class artistic complete bunglow furniture, consisting of jacobean sliding dining tables, sideboards and chairs, gramophone, old China and brassware, very rich full sized double spring cushioned Jacobean and plain chesterfield suites, roll top desks Jacobean China cabinets, book cases, bureau, get-leg and card tables, and hat stands, plush lined reclining sofas, Jacobean beds, with box mattress, Ihival glass almirahs and dressing tables to match ice chests, rich glass, porcelain and best platedware, etc.

Property is on view and catalogues are ready.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF WELL HOME MADE UP-TO-DATE ENGLISH DESIGNED FURNITURE, VERY RICH GLASS, AND PORCELAINWARE, ENGLISH CARPETS, ENGLISH PLATE GLASS, TEA CANTERBURY, 1 SET ENCYCLOPEDIA, BRITANICA TRIBLE SPRING, COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONE SINGER MACHINE, PEGIONS WITH CAGE, MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at Harkness Road, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 3 p.m. (S. T.) very high class home made Jacobean sets of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich chesterfield suites, handsome drawingroom cabinets, large hall carpets, Columbia gramophone, Encyclopedia Britanica, Jacobean double and single beds, office tables, wardrobes, child cots, playpan, cradle, Singer machines, old China and brassware, Persian carpets, rich glass and crockeryware, utensils, etc.

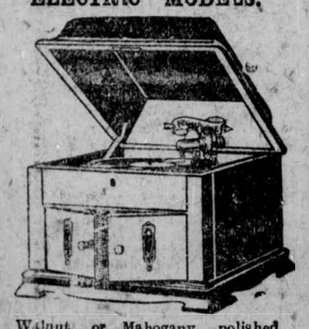
1 Calcatt, 2 seater motor car with electric dynamo and new tyres in good working order.

The property lately in use of M. G. Carvello, Esqr.

Property is on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

PRIMAPHONES
ELECTRIC MODELS.



Walnut or Mahogany polished cabinets equipped with the World Renowned PATENT MOTOPHONE ELECTRIC MOTOR, the most reliable and perfect Electric Motor, specially manufactured for Gramophones under Letters PATENT with eight British and other PATENTS, working on Direct Drive System on all Currents and Voltages from 50 to 250 Currents either A. C. or D. C. without the help of resistance and most economical in consumption, taking Current equal to 16 C. P. lamp.

Model No. 225 Price Rs. 250/-
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If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
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3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawespeliy, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes :—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

MESSAGE OF AJANTA

AN ANCIENT INDIAN UNIVERSITY

SYMPHONY OF THREE ARTS

Only three places in the whole of Indian Empire reveal the existence of the wonderful Buddhist wall paintings, the well-known caves of Ajanta—at once the most ancient and the most priceless art heritage handed down to India of our day; the Bagh Caves in Gwalior State in the District of Malva and lastly, the caves of Sirigiya in the Island of Ceylon.

Within the sacred rock temples of Ajanta abide in darkness and neglect gods and goddesses, kings and queens, courtiers and musicians, hunters and dancing girls. Two thousand years ago they were carved in the rock or painted on the wall. Every day as dusk approaches, the dying sun—"when the sun begins melt along the silent sea"—penetrates the caves for a brief while. For a few minutes the figures on the carvings and the frescoes flush into a semblance of life. The mighty sun the source of all vitality—reminds them that he at least has not forgotten them.

Ajanta is a week-end trip from Bombay. From Bombay we have to proceed to Pachora, a distance of about 230 miles. A narrow-gauge railway line, running North-east to Khandesh in the valley of the river Tapty, from Pachora junction has been opened and the nearest point, to the Ajanta caves is Pohar station, 25 miles from the junction.

UNIVERSITY CENTRE

The earliest reference regarding the Ajanta monasteries and temples, indeed the only early recorded reference, is by the famous Chinese Huven Thsang in 642 after Christ. Bana in the 7th Century A. D. describes a court life exactly like that represented in the paintings at Ajanta. So it may be concluded that as late as 7th Century of our era, the cave monasteries at Ajanta were in an active and flourishing condition.

In the course of the third century B. C., a few of the great Buddhist monks seriously contemplated to form a "Sangha"—a colony for the worship of Lord Buddha. They looked eagerly for a retreat where "far from the madding crowds' ignoble strife"—they could devote their whole attention to attaining Nirvana, and this noble search of theirs brought them to a romantic secluded spot in the gorge near Ajanta, where a few natural holes in the hill side suggested the possibility of carving out the rocky scrap to form temples, chapels, monastic holes and dormitories.

In no time the fame of these saintly men spread over the country and attracted good and learned people, the rich among whom helped to establish a great university in this ravine where religion, philosophy, art and ethics and all higher things could be studied.

The nucleus of this ideal University was a Chaitya (Chapel) which was exclusively devoted to ceremonial worship. Cave 10 bears an eloquent testimony to this. With infinite labour it was cut out of a large place of living rock in the sheer side of the cliff.

Will there come another dawn when these caves will be filled again with teachers and scholars inspired by the noblest traditions of the noble Aryan race and fill in the undying poetry of the place?

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

It is stated that in many respects the caves of Ajanta are more complete and more interesting than any other in India. They are unique in one feature, in that they all belong exclusively to the Buddhist religion and they extend through the whole period during which Buddhism prevailed, as a dormant religion in the country. They are of remarkable antiquity. Some of them date probably from a little before the reign of the great Buddhist Emperor Ashoka (272-231 B. C.) to just before the expulsion of Buddhism from India about 600 A. D. to 700 A. D.

There are 29 Cave Temples in all, hewn out of the solid pieces of living rock. They are visited by generations of pious travellers and pilgrims eager to quench their thirst for knowledge, who came not only from Persia, Greece and Asia Minor but from far of China. Travellers such as Hewen Thsang and others came there to study, to learn the life and teaching of Gautama Buddha as well as to enrich the temples with their precious gifts.

Not until the visitor has ascended the steps, carved in the mountain side and begun to examine one chamber after another does he realise the magnitude of the toil involved in creating them. The frescoed caves have lasted through the centuries, an enduring memorial to an epoch that has passed away and bears testimony to the faith which still lives and is powerfull in many countries of the world.

CARVING.

The carving was done by a master craftsman who could portray human emotion with great power and remarkable economy of line, which reminds us of the Greek restraint in Art. He had an eye for feature and form and the technique faithfully yet imaginatively to represent it.

STATUS OF BUDDHA.

Great pains have been taken with the statues of Buddha. For instance, that in Cave 6, is covered with a layer of the finest plaster, so painted and polished that the face has "the smoothness and sheen of porcelain."

AJANTA PAINTINGS.

The most outstanding feature of the caves is the fact that pratically every one of the ceiling, the pillars and walls both inside and out have been elaborately painted. Nowhere in Europe is to be found so large and remarkable a collection of pre-mediaeval painting in one spot.

Art is always the first great development of a new civilization because it thrives on the imagination which is still vigorous with youth and not over-shadowed by intellect.

Very rarely in the world's history has there come together that true symphony of the three arts—painting, sculpture and architecnotic design, creating the most perfect architecture, which are so beautifully harmonised at Ajanta.

One does not know whether to wonder most at their advanced technique or at the emotional intensity which pervades those works for they are modern in their draughtsmanship as in sentiment. Dr. Coomarswami in his masterly work "Arts and Crafts in India" observes regarding them: "They belong to the same courtly religious culture as that which finds expression in the works of Kalidasa and show the same deep understanding of the hearts of men, women and child has given to Shakuntala her immortality and shines even through the artificialities of Bana."

SYMPHONY OF THREE ARTS.

The import of Ajanta in the history of art can never be exaggerated. The paintings of Ajanta have frequently for their subject the life of the Buddha in previous incarnations in the guise of elephant, deer or wild goose. Hence we see pictured the actual scenes that were before the painter's eye, the courts of princes, the museums and huntsmen and dancing girls.

BACK-GROUND OF NATURE.

The back-ground of lofty nature is there.

"In the vaunted works of Art,
The Master stroke is Nature's part."
—Emerson.

The animals and birds have been seen studied with as much interest as the human form.

A critic of no less eminence than Rothstein says :—

"The paintings are characterized by boldness of outline and broad sweep of brush. Emotions are portrayed with faithfulness as if life were reflected in a mirror—sadness, pain, death throes, love sensuality, malice, avarice, every, fear—all being shown with a realism, which powerfully moves the spectator. So great is the variety of the subjects, that it is impossible to conceive of a phase of life which has been overlooked.

VALUE OF THE PAINTINGS.

"India has no history", says Max Muller and in the absence of such alone, the Ajanta painting effectively reconstruct for us, India as it was in those golden days. So true is the psychological character of these paintings, so remarkable the delineation of human and animal forms, so profound the spiritual portray of Indian life, that they may still serve today in the absence of contemporaneous works to represent the culture and character of the Indian people."

The carvings and paintings possess great historical and sociological value. They portray almost every aspect of human activity and therefore constitute a record of nearly every phase of life for a period of about a thousand years. One knows after looking at them how men and women who lived in ancient and mediaeval India dressed and adorned themselves and arranged their hair, what sort of houses they dwelt in, the furniture of the houses, their cooking vessels, etc. Great pains were lavished in the correct rendering of the many-fold fashion of hair-dressing. Sometimes it is frizzed out in front with luxuriant ringlets not unknown in feminine India of to-day.

Civilization is a thin film of fine sentiments and ideals trying to check human impulses that had run wild for a million years and the film was naturally thinner and younger in that old world than it is to-day. Yet as far as we can judge, moral ideals and practices were much the same in that old world as it is to-day. It is precisely one of the points on which there has been the least progress.

It is worthy to note that the colours gathered locally have lasted through the centuries. They have defied the ravages of time.

There is decidedly a Chinese turn in the drawing of the human eye and sometimes of the whole figure and in many ornamental details.

What is the secret of these paintings? Life and delineation of all the things that contribute to a healthy life—this is the motive force behind these frescoes.

WOMAN AS ASSET.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone-Solomon in his scholarly book "The Charm of Indian Art" truly observes, "the Ajanta-Masters use woman as their best decoration-asset with brilliant zest and extraordinary knowledge. Woman is the finest achievement of their art and obviously its most admired theme."

From the paintings we learn that during these days women were not excluded as they were later, but they were honoured and respected. They were considered as the intellectual companions of their husbands, as helpers in the daily life, as partakers in the religious duties. They attended the courts and assemblies and public entertainments being permitted to appear freely and openly on public occasions.

In the art of Asia, Ajanta is one of the central monuments. It is indeed one of the great monuments in the art of the world, an art unmatched for its fulness, spontaneity, its glow and diversity of living forms." Groups lovely and animated in their natural movement and repose, single figures of strange majesty, of ineffable compassion, attract the eye and haunt the memory. One of the most unforgettable things is the group of the woman and child making offerings to the glorified Buddha.

Upon the side-wall of another shrine is depicted the scene of Buddha's death. He is shown lying upon a couch, his head resting upon a round pillow with an expression of a beatific calm spread over his features. He is surrounded by monks in attitude of poignant grief.

One of the hundred walls and pillars of these rocks' carved temples, a vast drama moves before our eyes, a drama played by princes and sages and heroes, by men and women of every condition, against a marvellously varied scene, amongst forests and gardens, in courts and cities, while above, the Apsares move swiftly across the sky.

The reader has probably gained some idea of the main features of the Ajanta Caves from this short sketch. The story of Ajanta Caves baffles description and it is only a visit that can give us a full appreciation of their article and antiquarian value.

MESSAGE OF AJANTA

And what is the message of Ajanta to the modern India?

As the old Indian art tradition is reviving, these treasures are attracting more and more attention. Young artists are beginning to derive inspiration from them. The cult of Ajanta is helping to recreate the artistic impulse in India. Its influence is especially marked in the New Bengal School of Art which is rapidly becoming popular.

To conclude in the fitting words of Lawrence Binyon, that great art critic:—"All over the world, there is a new stirred curiosity and interest in the art of India. We look to Indians, to honour their art and their artists to cherish the great moments of the past and to foster the gifts of the living: for art, if it is to enjoy the fulness and glory of expression, needs the co-operation of the whole people out of which it comes."

BROADCASTING.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

See the next issue of the
INDIAN RADIO TIMES
Inside Back Cover.

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CHHOTA KABRASTAN MEETING

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was one of the few individuals outside the Muslim community, who were present at the monster Muslim meeting held at Chota Kabrastan on Sunday night. I was there to watch the proceeding in my public capacity and I must say I have to agree with every word that Maulana Saukatali has uttered in his interview to the "Bombay Chronicle."

I, myself am a lover of the right of free speech and I must say that on many occasions as the public is aware, I have fought for it. While the proposer and the seconder of the resolution took only five minutes each to finish their argument, the oppositionists were given nearly an hour and they used this time, so kindly allotted by the President, Maulana Saukatali, in not advancing their arguments against the Boycott of the Simon Commission, but they discussed irrelevant matters and indulged in personal attacks. When they found, it was absolutely futile for them to work any more for any support they discreetly withdrew from the meeting. I for one think, that except those seven or eight gentlemen, none else from such a big gathering went away though Maulana Saukatali asked them to go if they agreed with them. Calm was restored and those assembled numbering 6,000 passed the resolution boycotting the Simon Commission and declaring their determination to observe hartal on the 3rd proximo was unanimously passed. In spite of the above facts, if the "Times of India" wants to say that the meeting was a fiasco and the oppositionists were not allowed the right of free speech, the paper is at liberty to say so, but the world will not believe it.

My friends Messrs. Ginwala and Mirajker, who were also present in the meeting, will bear me out in my above statement.—Yours etc.,

R. S. NIMBKAR,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.
Bombay, January 25.

LONDON, Jan. 26

The Burgomaster Max of Brussels, a well-known war figure, arrives in London to-day on an official visit to the Lord Mayor.—B. O. W.

For Travelling & Household Requisites

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TIMES BUILDING, FORT, : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

MEDICO-LEGAL EXPERT.

HIS TRUE ROLE IN LAW-SUITS

It is the proud tradition of English justice that it is absolutely fair and impartial. There is not one law for the rich and another for the poor, and no man, however exalter, is above the law.

This great tradition is still true.

Moreover, though the prosecution may put up some of the most famous men at the Bar, the defence does likewise, even if the prisoner is but the poorest of men.

Great advocates, who can dominate a Court, and almost compel a verdict, like the late Sir Edward Mashall-Hall and also Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett—who is happily still with us—have given their unrivalled services for the defence.

From the legal and human aspect the prisoner, tried for his life, suffers no handicap whatever. But from the medico-legal aspect he is far less fortunate, and in recent times this aspect of a trial has come to be of almost outstanding importance.

THE EXPERT PARAMOUNT.

In a succession of cases, involving the death penalty, the evidence of one man, an expert, has been paramount. Judge, counsel and jury alike have listened with the deepest attention and respect; his name has become a household word.

There is a growing feeling of uneasiness, shared by many doctors, that the principle of making a medico-legal expert almost the arbiter of a man's fate is unjust to the prisoner and not quite cricket.

Though a prisoner can and does procure the very highest "legal" advice, he cannot so easily obtain the highest medico-legal advice, for it is scarce, and that is not quite fair.

The Press, the public and the legal authorities combined have given Sir Bernard Spilsbury so commanding a position that his dictum carries an overwhelming authority; it is only to be questioned with the greatest deference.

But has not this "science" greatly advanced? asks the reader.

Doctors, generally, would not admit that medical jurisprudence is an exact science like mathematics. On many of its conclusions two different opinions from men of equal standing are quite possible.

Take the common example of how many hours a person has been dead, which arises in nearly every case of murder. So many circumstances may affect the appearances of the body that an exact estimate is only an opinion; sometimes no more than a guess.

In questions of disease a physician may see so many thousands of cases that his judgment may be well night infallible, but not in medical jurisprudence.

The greatest experts here see but a few cases. In one case of arsenic poisoning I recall the expert for the defence was asked by counsel "how many cases he had seen himself?" He had to admit it was but two—a damaging admission.

I should have liked his counsel to have asked the Crown expert how many he had seen. There is not an average of one a year in the whole country.

MATTER OF JUSTICE.

For these and many other reasons it is only a matter of justice that the prisoner should be provided, even if it has to be done at public expense, with a medical jurist of equal standing and authority to the one the prosecution puts up.

How can the ordinary counsel searchingly cross-examine a witness whose word is almost law? That word can only be refuted by the evidence of older scientific witnesses, and one such should always be available at once.

For this reason: In many cases it is too late for an opinion to be of any value when days, or even weeks, have elapsed.

If, as seems possible, verdicts are to turn largely on expert medical evidence, given ostensibly for the prosecution, then the prisoner should at lest be furnished with an equal armament of defence, available from the start.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

IMPROVED DEMAND NEW CROP—BETTER LIVERPOOL CABLES—SHORT COVERING—FUTURES 20 to 34 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Jan. 26.

Favourable cables from Liverpool market induced the New York futures market to open 20 points higher but reacted some 5 points on scattered selling. Later on prices improved on better demand for New Crop and on short covering influenced by firmness of Wall Street. Towards the close there was little profit-taking and prices relapsed 7 points. The close was steady at a net rise of 20 points for old crop months and 34 points for new crop months. Spot Cotton prices improved 25 points to 18.80c.

The New Orleans futures market closed steady at a rise of 18 to 20 points and Spot prices improved 16 points to 18.27c.

It is said that there was large buying from Bombay operators in New York.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS

New York 26th Jan.,	28
10 A.M.	18.17+.20 Opening
10-33 A.M.	18.12+.15 Lowest
11 A.M.	18.20+.23
11.54 A.M.	18.35+.36 Highest
12 Noon	18.26+.20
3 P.M.	18.26+.29 Close.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter:—"Market firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and strength of Wall Street."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 26th inst as under:—

"General feeling more friendly owing to improved demand of new crop."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 25.

March	18.28+.23
May	18.34+.29
July	18.26+.29
October	17.82+.31
December	17.80+.32
Middling Spot	18.80+.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 26.

March	18.02+.18
May	18.00+.20
Middling Spot	18.27+.16

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 26.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York. 11 a.m.—	
March	1820
May	18.29
July	18.17
New York Noon Call.—	
March	18.26
May	18.34
July	18.23
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—	
March	17.99
May	17.94
July	17.78

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 26.

Demand Bills	487.00

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 26.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 14-13/16.

London, Jan. 26.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 26-1-28	6189000	8743000
,, Yesterday do	17000	55000
Exports to date do	4249000	6196000
Stock at Ports 26-1-28	2412000	2507000
,, Interior Towns do	1221000	14,86,000
Stock Liverpool 26-1-28	3,86,000	12,54,000
Visible Supply 26-1-28	5720000	7285000
Quantity in Sight do	10880000	21033000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 26.

Silver—small support.

Spot	26-1/16
Forward	25-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 26.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz.	£4-4-11.1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan 26.

Cotton-seed, Bombay —
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £9-1-3.

Castorseed, Bombay.—
Jan Feb shipment sellers £18-7-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £18-18-9.

LIVERPOOL.

GOOD DEMAND OF NEW CROP—SHORT COVERING—FUTURES 1 TO 5 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 8,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 5 points but improved during the early part of the day on good demand for new crop positions and short covering. The close was steady at a rise of 1 point for near months 5 points for new crop deliveries. Spot sales amounted 8,000 Bales and Middling American Spot prices improved 2 points to 10.30d. per lb.

Empire futures market closed unchanged and Egyptian futures improved 10 to 11 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—"Bears covering their shorts. Better undertone. Strength due to bears covering their shorts Sakel speculative buying owing to political complications Sudan. Small demand for spot cotton. Fears strike Fall River now dissipited."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Bear pressure continues, but good trade buying on declines."

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 26th inst.

"Good undertone. Buying of new crop positions and short covering."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 26th inst.

"Better demand and short Covering."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 26. Opening	Closing.
January	9.72	9.77+.01
February	.....	9.73+.01
March	9.68	9.73+.01
April	.....	9.70+.02
May	9.63	9.69+.02
June	.....	9.64+.03
July	9.57	9.63+.03
August	.....	9.52+.03
September	.....	9.44+.05
October	9.27	9.35+.05
November	.....	9.30+.05
December	.....	9.30+.05
January	.....	9.28+.05
Middling Spot	.....	19.30+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool Jan. 26. Bales
Sales at Liverpool	8,060
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 26.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.55
Scinde, Fine	7.75
Scidde, Superfine	7.95
Bengal, Good	7.35
Bengal Fully Good	7.55
Bengal Sine	7.75
Oomra, Good	8.00
Oomra Fully Good	8.25
Oomra Fine	8.50
Broach, Fully Good	9.00
Broach Fine	9.25
Broach, Superfine	9.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool Jan. 26.
January	16.74+.07
February	16.83+.09
March	16.89+.10
April	16.89+.10
May	17.03+.11
June	17.03+.11
July	17.09+.10
August	17.09+10
September	17.09+.10
October	17.13+.11
November	17.15+.11
December	17.00+.11
January	17.06+.11
Sakelarid's, F.G F. Spot	17.30+.20

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 26

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £21-1/4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £129-1/2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.

National Bank £51-1/4.

Eastern Bank £6-1/2.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £89-3/4.

Conversion Loan £77-1/4.

Indian Loan 5-/12 per cent £101-3/4.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £56.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-7/8

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £72-1/8.

Consols £55-1/2.

War Loan 5 per cent £101-3/4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1/8.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 26.

T T Berlin on London 20.45.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.08-3/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.99.
T T Madrid on London 28.87.
T T Milan on London 92.10.
T T Berne on London 25.31.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.50.

BOMBAY

Considerable Buying by Option dealers. Unfavourable Liverpool Cables. Prmt taking. Closed Rs. 1/.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Following a rise of 29 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 363/ for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 362/ on scattered profit taking. At this level considerable buying by option dealers hardened prices to Rs. 365/ but again declined to Rs. 363/4 on profit taking rates at 1 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	363	365	362	364
Oomra Mar.	331	331/8	330/8	331
Bengal Mar.	300	301	300	300/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 6 points but declined in later cables. The forward market ruled quiet but steady and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M. 362
Oomra Mar. 329
Bengal Mar. 298/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

January	215.60+2.60
April	221.20+1.30
July	224.10—0.40

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Bengal 295 March.
Broach 302 A./M
Oomra 329 March.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	315	305	302	295	287
S. P.	313	307	300	293	285
Rajputana	315	309	302	295	287
P. A.		411	404	397	
Oomra No. 3	341	331	327	317	
C. P. No 1	365	358	351	341	
C. P. No. 2	353	343	339	329	
Khandesh		329	319	309	299
Muthia			315	305	291

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

	Since 1st September.		
In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year
Khandesh	3,604	1,78,921	2,22,778
Central India	2,046	1,40,428	1,28,930
Barsi & Nagar	5,186	1,64,831	1,12,135
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,402	64,607	37,845
Berar	3,259	3,55,677	2,91,271
Central Provinces	3,446	1,49,063	1,04,538
Total Oomras	19,943	10,45,527	8,97,503
Dholera	621	51,953	32,039
N.-W. Provinces	182	59,419	47,900
Rajputana	616	21,165	17,638
Sind-Punjab	3,671	24,716	62,031
Broach		2,597	239
Coompta & Dharwar		3,549	19,801
Westerns-Northerns		3,662	8,979
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		7,425	4,594
Persian	26	3,230	2,853
American		21,111	70,350
Egyptian & African	2	9,378	20,983
Comila, Burma & other sorts		64	45
Total	25,051	13,23,796	11,85,349

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	1st September to 15th Jan. This year.	Last year.
Europe	4,458	2,01,319	1,04,088
Japan & China	7,300	3,13,427	3,30,855
Coast Ports		30,930	5,184
Up country by Rail		37,281	40,270
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		43,765	57,684
Total	11,758	6,06,722	5,58,091

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.	Delivery Contract March
Bengal Superfine	310		
Bengal Fine	305	300	+6
Bengal FG.	295	290	
Sindh Punjab Fine	305	300	
Sindh Punjab FG.	295	290	
Wardha-Ringhit Fine	360	345	
Nagpur Fine	360	345	+24
Yeotmal Fine	350/52	335/38	
Arvi Fine	350	335/38	+13
Amraoti Fine	340	320/25	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	333/35	320	+1
Mulkapur Fine	330	315	
Khandesh Fine	320	310/15	—2.9
Muthia Fine		308/10	
Muthia FG.			—20
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	305/70		
Purna FG. GS.	340	318/20	
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.		315/18	

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Jan. 27.

GOLD.

Ready	21 4 6
Maha	21 4 6
Falguna	21 5 9
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96-97-98-99	21 4 6
National City	21 8 0

SILVER.

Ready	28 15 6
London Ready	26 1/16
Forward	25 15/16
London Shanghai.	
Opening	2 7 1/16
Closing	2 7 3/16
New York Cents	26 13/16

	Op.	Hi	Lo.	Closing
Maha	58/15/0	58/1/6	58/14/0	59/1/6
Falguna	58/11/0	58/13/6	58/10/0	58/13/6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 26th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	13,265
Linseed	2,297
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,220
Ginpellyseeds	8,233
Poppyseed	20
Groundnuts	43,339
Castorseed	3,527
Rice	2,722
Myrabollams	2,975
Cottonseed	12,584
Mowraseed	394
Gram	1,189
Jowar	4,123
Barley	487
Bajree	6,857
Coal	34 tons.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 27.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32 to 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet but steady.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128.1/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124/3/4

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 172.3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155-3/4.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84 11-1/2
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26/1
London—Silver Forward 25/15
Tone of Silver.—Quiet and steady. Buying was miscellaneous. Market has a more steady appearance. China sold.
American Cross Rate 4.87-3/8
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

3 months	4 1/16 per cent.
6 months	4 1/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call	6 1/4 per cent.
One/Three months	5 1/2 per cent.
Six months	5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.	
Imperial Bank rate 7 p. c.	

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

Total Bullion £156,200,000.
Public Deposits £16,500,000.
Other Deposits £98,700,000.
Government Securities £35,200,000.
Other Securities £56,700,000.
Notes and Coin £41,300,000.
Currency Notes Outstanding £263,200,000.
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 35.85 per cent.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 26.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £17-10.
Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers £17-10.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Mar/Apl shipment. Hull sellers £15-3-9.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £18-2-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan 26.

Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt.—
Mar/Apl delivery value 28/3.
Linseed Oil, naked London, ewt.—
May/Aug delivery buyers 29/.

Indore/Ujjain Fine	320/25		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	340	320/25	
Broach FG.			March
Broach Fine		z	+19
Westerns MG.		350	
Cambodia	460		
Miraj/Sangli	405		April
Compta Good	410		+33
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

207 G. Y. Kesha & Co. Khandesh 323
100 A. Damodar & Co. C. P. L 367
100 A. Damodar & Co. Khandesh 313
100 Volkart Bros. Digras 335
200 Volkart Bros. Mathia 315/318
200 Volkart Bros C. P. No. 2 343/347
200 Japan T. & Co. Muthia 315/318
200 Currimbhai Bangal 301/303
100 Forbes & Co. Bir 316
100 Moon Mill Sailu 349

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The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Jan. 27

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	12 8 0
Epsom Salt	3 8 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	9 8 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 4 0
Maize Starch, Pearl	16 12 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	15 12 0
Magnesium Chloride German.	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	30 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	24 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	22 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	16 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 8 0
Bleaching Powder United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Electric (German) Small	9 4 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide English Large Pkg.	8 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 6 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 2 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 0 0
Soda Ash	7 2 0
Bichromite of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 0 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	34 0 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	26 0 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 6 3
Antimony Salt	0 5 10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 0
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
Acetic Acid	0 6 9
Formal-de-hyde	0 6 3

The demand in chemicals is poor with the result that most of the above chemicals are being sold below replacing cost. Some weak holders are prepared to sell their stocks even at a rate cheaper than quoted above for cash.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

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MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 26.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
January shipment sellers 48/6.
Barletta Russo per 63-1/2 lb.—
January shipment sellers 48.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 51/.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, new crop.—
May/June shipment sellers 52/.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
Jan/Mar per cwt. 14/.
July/Sept per cwt. 14/6.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Jan/Mar per cwt. 14/1.3/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Jan/Mar per cwt 14/2-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 26.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 1/7-1/4 Sellers.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Money.—Steadiness still prevails in the money market with rates unchanged at 6 1|4 per cent. The trade demand continues to increase, the latest increment being some Rs. 74 lacs. While the cash balance of the Bank shows again of about Rs. 132 lacs, this has probably been induced to a certain extent by the recent currency expansion of Rs. 1 crore against sterling securities. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 6 per cent., two months 5 3|4 per cent., three months 5 1|2 per cent., six months 5 per cent. and twelve months 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 20th January, 1928, shows an increase of Rs. 131.96 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 11.97,72,000 as compared with Rs. 16.38 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 14.30, an increase of 1.34 per cent. over last week. Government securities have decreased by Rs. 24.90 lacs. While Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 17.58 lacs and Rs. 136.38 lacs respectively, Loans show a decrease of Rs. 105.67 lacs. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 198.04 lacs to Rs. 5.23 crores, while other deposits show a decrease of Rs. 22.65 lacs to Rs. 70.07 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

The gilt-edged market shows some improvement with prices slightly battered. 3 1-2 per cent. Paper has improved from Rs. 75-13 to Rs. 76-1 and 1945-55 Loan from Rs. 106-6 to Rs. 106-8. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans are unchanged at Rs. 101-4 and Rs. 102-6. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds kept steady at Rs. 105-5. 6 per cent. 1930 and 1931 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 103-7 and Rs. 105, and 1932 at Rs. 106-4. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 111-8. 4 per cent. 1934-37 Loan has receded to Rs. 93-8, while 1960-70 Loan is unaltered at Rs. 88.

The currency return of 22nd January 1928, indicates an increase of Rs. 60.15 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 186.28 crores. Silver coins have declined by Rs. 39.77 lacs to Rs. 98.74 crores, while silver bullion under coinage shows a small increase of 0.27 lacs to Rs. 7.45 crores. Gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. Securities in England show an increase of Rs. 99.92 lacs to Rs. 4.43 crores, while those in India have slightly decreased by Rs. 0.27 lacs. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 72.98 against 73.43 a week ago.

Exchange.—The temporary lull in both import and export trade has occasioned dull though steady conditions in exchange. The number of export bills has lessened as have enquiries for all remittances. Government have secured but £2,20,000 at 1s. 6 3|32d. of a request for tenders in the amount of £1,000,000. The following are the forward rates:—January 1s. 6 1|16d. February 1s. 6 1|32d., March 1s. 5 9|32d., April 1s. 5 15|16d., May 1s. 5 29|32d., and June|July 1s. 5 7|8d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from 0.87 3|8 dols. to 4.87 9|16dols. but receded again to the opening quotation at the close. French francs were unchanged at 124.01 and the Belga at 34.99, while the Italian lira improved from 92.15 to 92.10.

Gold.—Ready has been stationary in price at Rs. 21-4-9 but improved trading has been evident. The daily offtake has increased to the average of 20,000 tolas but stocks on hand have declined to under 4 lacs tolas following the transportation of gold to up-country markets. The price of sovereigns has improved from Rs. 13-5-9 to Rs. 13-6-6 for ready and Rs. 13-6-9 for forward. In London the quotation for gold improved from 84s. 11d. to 84s. 11 1|2d. and Durban gold from 84s. 8 1|2d. to 84s. 9d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-5-0 and 21-4-9 for ready and 6th February settlement and Rs. 21-6-0 and Rs. 21-5-9 for 7th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £43,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £124,200. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 27,83,908 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £45,000.

Silver.—Trading in silver this week has been somewhat quiet owing to the incidence of holidays in Shanghai. The price of ready silver opened at Rs. 59-2 and after declining to Rs. 58-11, firmed later to Rs. 58-14 and closes at Rs. 58-12. Selling by banks for American account eased the prices but some covering by Calcutta operators steadied quotations somewhat towards the end of the week. The rumours mentioned last week regarding the probable imposition of a heavier duty on hessians by the United States have been dissipated. This has been responsible to a certain extent for the above mentioned covering operations by Calcutta speculators. The daily average offtake now stands at 180 bars but this must be considered as an improvement over the preceding week inasmuch as it embodies no settlement amounts. The figure of stock on hand has fallen to 4,500 bars. To-day the rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai is 2s. 7 1|8d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 26 1-4d. and 26 1|16d. for ready and 26 1|8d. and 25 15|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59-2 and Rs. 58-11 for ready, Rs. 59-4 and Rs. 58-13 for 10th February settlement and Rs. 59-3 and Rs. 58-9 for 12th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £100,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £155,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 611 bars and Rs. 1,90,446 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £2,59,000.

Shares.—Despite comparatively steady prices the undertone of the share market cannot be properly regarded as steady. Interest charges for carry-over from February to March settlement have ranged between 8 to 14 per cent. and from this it would appear that many shares are in weak hands. In the miscellaneous section similar conditions have obtained. There was god improvement in the prices of Cement shares, especially Indian Cements and Katni Defds. All the other shares, including Tata Iron Ordys. and Defds. were steady.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Sharp decline in cotton has had a depressing effect on the yarn market throughout the whole week and prices gave way further to the extent of about 1|4 of an anna per lb. alround and as a result buyers were making purchases only in very small lots just sufficient for their immediate requirements. Such a state of affairs made the holders rather more nervous and they are very much inclined to finish of their stocks at buyers' prices but in view of buyers' offering at ridiculous limits, even their business is very difficult to arrange. As there has been a loss of confidence amongst the buyers on account of continued decline in prices of raw material, as a result of which the feeling in the yarn market became very bearish and the turnover was very limited. Inquiries at lower rates have no doubt increased, but what is now required is the steady cotton prices and as soon as this becomes accomplished there is no doubt that confidence will again be revived and the turnover will be much better than at the present moment. At the close of the week however feeling in cotton market was steadier and if cotton prices continues to remain steady or shows some improvement the yarn position will be showing a similar improvement in course of time.

English Yarns:—These are practically neglected from stock on account of cheap prices of the Japanese yarns. In forward deliveries business is very scattered and in small lots only, in Egyptian yarns single and two-fold whereas in case of American yarns Manchester prices are very high and unworkable.

Japanese Yarns:—Turnover is comparatively better particularly in those yarns where the stocks are smaller and the prices for forward deliveries are quoted high. Import houses are yet not showing their usual eagerness to sell in the declining position of the cotton market and this alone has helped the dealers in selling their stocks at slightly lower prices. Demand from up-country markets is very limited and as usual reports from those sides have been continuously discouraging. Samping had a very big drop during the week whereas Exchange remains unchanged.

Artificial Silk Yarns:—Stocks are decreasing slowly and slowly and the prices for forward deliveries from supplying centres are yet very steady. In certain counts for example in superior grades there are very few stocks and prices have been improving. In ordinary qualities however stocks are yet large, but the offtake is also better and it looks as if in course of time the prices will show some further improvement.

Indian Yarns.—As usual in the declining state of markets Mills were eager to sell from stocks but the dealers were offering very rediculous prices and only a small business has been done by the Mills during the week. It seems possible that only if cotton continues to remain steady at or about this level dealers will again be inclined to make purchases provided the Mills are eager to offer them at reasonable levels. Reports from up country markets go to show that the demand is slack and the Mills in Districts have been quoting very low prices and meeting their requirements at their doors. It has been no doubt difficult for the Bombay Mills to stand in competition and to spin low grade yarns such as the up-country Mills have been doing and therefore it is but natural that the stocks with the Mills have been increasing. It is however to be noted that the stocks with the dealers have been smaller and it seems very likely that if cotton remains steady in course of time dealers will have to buy from the Mills their usual requirments.

Although much more will depend upon the course of the cotton price in the course of the next few days, the position in yarns is getting more and more healthy on account of low prices and it seems demand must show gradual improvement.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co; Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi.)

We have to report a quiet Market in Railway Shares.

A big block of Larkhanas was on offer but could not be easily placed, while Uppersinds have been wanting. The Sind Lights are not freely dealt with. The buyers are out for Sindlighterage.

In Electrics, Karachi Electrics changed hands at higher prices while Hyderabad Electrics have no sellers.

The 6 per cent Port Trust Debentures were freely dealt with.

Name of the Company	Paid up value.	Present value.
Sind Lights	100-0-0	139-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	89-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	87-0-0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	110-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	109-0-0
DEBENTURES.		
p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	110-12-0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	125-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay, Jan. 27.

During the week under report, a quantity of Lodna Steam Coal Ex. S. S. "Khoshru" changed hands at Rs. 16/- per ton c.i.f. Otherwise the market is quiet and dull. The question of Bombay mill strike is yet not settled. Two steamers for February shipment have been fixed for good kind of Bengal Coal: one for Victoria and Baraboni Coal and the other for Heilzers' Standard Coal.

No arrival of the Coal steamer in the week under report.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

29-1-28 S. S. "Nestlea", Durban Navigation: Choonilal Harilal and Co.

30-1-28 S. S. "Khoshru", Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

3-2-28 S. S. "Sultania" Desh/Seeb/ Poniati, S. D. Shethia and Co.

S. S "Blair Atholl", Witbank, Turner Morrison and Co.

S. S. A steamer Desh./Seeb./Poni, Andrew Yule and Co.

S. S. "Belgrade", Northern Navigation, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C.I.F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Cardiff all large		Rs. 27/
Northern Navigation	26/ Sh.	Rs. 20/
Natal Navigation Group	25/6 Sh.	Rs. 19/8
Durban Navigation	26/ Sh.	Rs. 20/
Deshargarh	Rs. 16/8	Rs. 18/4
Deshargarh/Seebpore-Poniati	Rs. 16/	Rs. 18/
Lodna Steam Coa	Rs. 1 /	Rs. 18/
Standard Coal Feb. Shipment	Rs. 16/8	
Victoria Coal Feb. Shipment	Rs. 16/8	
Mixture of Victoria Baraboni	Rs. 15/12	

Allahabad January 25th.—The Colonel Commandant, Jubbulpore Brigade, has started a fund for erecting a war memorial in memory of those belonging to the Jubbulpore Brigade who fell in the great war. A.P.

REVIEW OF TEXTILE TRADE

YEAR 1927

The Statistics of Imports and Exports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods of the Presidency of Bombay (excluding Sind) for the year 1927, issued by the Millowners' Association contain many striking features, the more important of which are summarised below together with note by the Secretary.—

Imports of Cotton Piecegoods (all descriptions):—

The total importations of piecegoods from all countries to Bombay have increased considerably—460 million yards as against 362 million yards during 1926. This increase is not confined to any particular class of goods, and the following figures will show at a glance considerable increases in almost all classes of piecegoods with the exception of Dyed Goods, where an appreciable decrease of 2.5 million yards is noticeable.

(in million yards).

	1st Jan to 31st Dec. 1926	1927
Grey Plain	90.3	124.4
Grey Bordered	6.4	7.5
White, Bleached	89.9	111.5
Printed	55.8	80.3
Dyed	53.5	51.0
Woven coloured	24.6	27.9
Artificial silk	21.0	24.8
Fents	20.1	32.1
Total—All kinds.	361.6	459.5

Almost all foreign countries sending piecegoods to Bombay have participated in the increase noted above, but the United Kingdom still retains the bulk of the trade and her sending to Bombay increased from 235 million yards to 276 million yards, an increase of 41 million yards against a total increase of 98 million yards in the sendings of all countries to Bombay.

Other features of Table 10 are the advances made by Japan, the United States of America, Italy and Switzerland in the Bombay Piecegoods market during the last few years. The figures are given below for ready reference.

(Import of piecegoods (all descriptions) from Japan, U. S. A., Italy and Switzerland into Bombay.

(in million yards)

	24-25	25-26.	1926.	1927.
Japan	77.4	86.7	82.0	115.9
U. S. A.	8.0	13.4	13.4	23.8
Italy	7.8	7.6	10.7	13.0
Switzerland	6.1	7.3	11.5.	15.6

Japan owes her position to the increased sendings of Drills and Jeans and Longcloth and Shirtings. The bulk of U. S. A.'s imports consists of Fents, the increase in Italy's share is due to larger quantities of artificial silk goods and Switzerland's position is due to her increased sending of White Bleaching and Artificial Silk Goods.

Imports of Plain Grey Piecegoods:—

The total quantity of Plain Greys imported into Bombay shows a net increase of 34 million yards during the period under review after providing for a decrease of about 1 million yards in Drills and Jeans.

Japan is commanding the market and her exports of Plain Greys to Bombay have increased from 61 million yards to 84 million yards. Thee increase is chiefly due to her increasing sendings of Longcloth and Shirtings.

The United Kingdom's imports have increased by about 6 million yards and is chiefly due to increased receipts of Jaconets, Mulls and Cambrics, etc.

Another interesting feature of this Table is that an appreciable quantity (about 5.4 million yards) of piecegoods is imported by 'other countries'.

Further investigation as to the exact type of cloth sent by 'other countries' shows that large quantities of Grey Longcloth and Shirtings and Sheetings were received in Bombay from countries other than those mentioned in the list and that "China" alone sent about 5.2 million yards.

Imports of White, Bleached Piecegoods:—

The increase in the total imports in this class of goods is about one million yards and is chiefly due to larger quantities of Bordered Dhoties imported from the United Kingdom and Japan. The United Kingdom holds the major portion of the trade.

imports of each variety of bleached goods

The chief increases and decreases in the importer of each voriety of bleached goods will be apparent from the following table:—

(in million yards).

	1st Jan to 31st Dec. 1926	1927
Cheeks	2.3	1.5
Dhuties, etc.	9.9	11.2
Drills and Jeans	2.6	3.2
Jaconets	4.4	3.7
Longcloth	13.8	28.4
Mulls	33.5	35.7
Nainsooks	9.4	20.3
Twills	3.0	3.7
Unspacified Description	5.2	3.7
Total	89.1	110.9

The above figures show that the total increase of 22 million yards noted in the imports of bleached piecegoods during the period under review is chiefly due to larger quantities of Dhuties, Drills and Jeans, Longcloth, Mulls and Nainsooks imported into Bombay.

The United Kingdom commands the major portion of the trade in Bleached Goods but Switzerland is also sending appreciable quantities of Nainsooks and Japan has increased her sendings in Longcloth and Shirtings.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE

The Shri Krishna Ayurvedic Institution, started in Bombay by Mr. P. W. Panse six years ago, has rendered commendable service to the people of the city and the cause of Ayurvedic medicine. All these years and especially during epidemics it has given medical relief to the poor free of charge. Mr. Panse also trains students in Ayurveda in his institution which, we understand, is affiliated to the Vidyapith of the Shankaracharya of Karvir. There is need for such institutions in Bombay especially because the Corporation has not started Ayurvedic dispensaries of its own. The public, however, should help such institutions and the Corporation may at least subsidise them till they start institutions of its own.

PHOSFERINE for Weariness

Miss Ivy Duke

the well-known Actress and famous British Film Star, *Writes* :—

"THE restorative qualities of Phosferine are really remarkable. Film work is at all times one of the most exacting forms of art, and often it is one of the most exhausting; but Phosferine invariably repairs the damage done by working on tense scenes in the glare of high-power lamps in the studio, and out in the open in all sorts of weather. It is the most wonderful tonic I know for bracing up one after a prolonged spell of all-night work, and its invigorating effect on the nerves that have to bear a heavy strain is really wonderful. Mr. Guy Newall, my husband, has also found Phosferine an invaluable remedy for physical weariness and brain-fag, as it adds enormously to one's powers of endurance."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

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GANN'S COTTON FORECAST for 1928.

Mr. GANN'S COTTON FORECAST for 1928 is now ready and original copies bearing Mr. Gann's signature and seal are now available from the undersigned. Mr. Gann predicts big fall in cotton from January onwards. Gann's books are also carried in stock.

BOMBAY NEWS AGENCY

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A most comfortable and durable WHITE CANVAS CREPE SOLE SHOE for Sports and Outdoor

Available in sizes 1½ to 9 from all Bazar Shoe Dealers.

Examine the Trade Mark and refuse imitations and substitutes.

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WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

BEARISH NEW CROP PROPAGANDA

MESSRS LANGLEY AND CO.'S VIEWS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

Americans:—The past week has witnessed further easiness, March and July Contracts having declined on balance 30 and 20 points respectively.

Trading during the week has held little of interest, the most prominent features being a weakening in the Spot basis in the South and an official account to the effect that an unusually large number of weevil had entered into hibernation. Although figures showing the number of weevil as gone into hibernation in various districts are largest on record, the report failed to stimulate any important buying and the reason for this, we assume, can only be that these figures must have been compiled before the cold snap which is believed in some quarters to have killed off many weevil.

A feature of late which cannot be overlooked has been hedge selling, the revival of which has contributed very largely to the decline from 19 1|2 cents. Offerings from this source have probably been prompted by a slackening in demand following bearish New Crop propaganda.

As regards the present much discussed question of acreage for the coming season, we think it unnecessary to point out that an increased acreage is by no means a guarantee of an increased yield, and in this connection it is interesting to note that meetings have been held recently in America in which intensive cultivation has been discussed as opposed to increased acreage. The former project we would imagine is more likely to be adopted, as surely concentrating on intensive growth must be considerably more economical than increased acreage, and also more practicable.

Our latest advices from America are to the effect that consumer have still to buy a considerable quantity. This, coupled with the statistical position as it stands at present, makes the present level look safe and we prefer the constructive side of the market.

Bombay:—Contracts over the week show a nett decline of Rs. 11 1|2 to Rs. 9 1|2.

At the close of the week, increased offerings on account of Option Dealers caused temporary weakness, but prices have subsequently firmed up on short covering by Offices.

We understand that conditions in the Cloth and Yarn markets in Japan far from satisfactory and it, therefore, seems extremely unlikely that we shall see any improvement in demand from this quarter for some time. A slightly better enquiry has been in evidence from the Continent and a moderate adjustment in our parity would probably bring out a steady demand.

Local Mills are again showing interest in American cotton and some business has been booked during the interval.

FREEDOM MUST BEGIN IN THE HOMES

MRS NAIDU ON IDEALS OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered the last of her Kamala lectures on the "Ideals of Indian Womanhood" at the Senate House to-night when she spoke of the contribution that Islamic culture had made towards the ideals of Indian womanhood comparing it with thee contributions that had been made by the cultures of the different old communities now living in India side by side with the Hindus. She concluded, "I want you to realise that the word "freedom" in your mouth would be a mockery unless there be freedom in your home. The only unity of freedom is in the home. When the woman is free the soul of the nation shall be free. I want you to realise that although Manu said 'Woman is dependent throughout her life,' he also said "Where women are honoured there the Gods live."

The teachers of the post-graduate department were "At home" to Mrs. Naidu at the conclusion of the lecture.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay University Senate meets at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, 4 p.m.

Meetings re: boycott of Simon Show, at Marwadi Vidyalaya, (1) at 3 p.m., Mrs. Naidu presiding (2) at 6-15 p.m., Mr. J. B. Patel presiding.

SUNDAY, Jan. 29.

Meeting to congratulate Mr. Nariman, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Meeting to Congratulate Mr. Nariman, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on Sunday, the 29th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

SCHOOL OF RELIGIONS.

Under the auspices of the School of Religions Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will deliver a lecture on "The History of Christianity" this evening at 6-30 p.m.

LECTURE ON ISLAM.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Ishat-e-Islam, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hassan on the Blessing of Islam at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday), in the Anjuman-e-Ishat-e-Islam at Wazir Hall, Bhindi Bazar Junction. All are cordially invited to attend.

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ.

To-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Nahar Raghunath Phatak, will speak on the "Madras Conferences in Christmas Week" in Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, Girgaon, Mr. Dinkar Sakharam Varde, Vakil, High Court, will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association the "Rockefeller Malaria Film" will be shown by Mr. C. K. R. Panikker in Kudaldeshker Brahmin Nivas Buildings, Girgaum, to-day and to-morrow (Saturday and Sunday), and in Mohan Buildings, Girgaum, on 30th and 31st (Monday and Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL GATHERING.

The annual social gathering of the Maharashtra High School will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. near Lower Parel, opposite the Union Mills. The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister of Education, will preside on the occasion.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BASSEIN.

The Colwad Dramatic and Musical Union of Bandra will give a grand variety entertainment to-day and to-morrow (Saturday and Sunday), at 8-30 p.m. on the grounds of Thomas Baptista School, Papdy, Bassein (opposite Papdy Church) in aid of the education of children in Bassein. There will be a complete change of programme both days.

WORKERS' MEETING.

A Public Meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Nagoo Sayaji's Wadi, Parbhadevi, when Mr. K. P. Khadilker will preside, and Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, D. R. Thengdi, P. Spratt, and others will speak. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The monthly "At Home" of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Y. W. C. A. Mayo Road, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. Miss Mithan Tata, Bar.-at-law, will speak on the "Legal Status of Women in India". Members and friends are cordially invited.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat at Nair Clock Tower Building, Corner of Sandhurst and Lamington Roads on Sunday, (the 29th instant), at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.). The subject for the discourse will be "How to write a Life of the Lord Buddha". The "Dhammapada" class will also meet at 8-30 a.m.

G. H. UNION OF V. J. T. INSTITUTE.

The annual social gathering of the Gujarati Hindoo Union of the V. J. Technical Institute will be held on Sunday (29th instant), at Institute Hall, at 5 p.m.,

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BOMBAY.

Rao Bhadur Punamchand Karamchand Kotavala, the Jain philanthropist who has given more than half a million for various charities.

The Prince of Wankaner who arrived by the mail steamer on Friday. On the right is his father, the Maharaja. —"Chronicle" Photo.

when Hon. Dewan Bahadur H. D. Desai will preside.

"MADRAS CONGRESS & OUR DUTY."

Under the joint auspices of the "Lohana Snatak Mandal" and the "Lohana Debating Union" a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the N. E. and B. M. Lohana Boarding House Second Floor Deokarana Mansion, Princess Street when Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth will deliver a lecture on "Madras Congress and our duty." Mr. Chunilal Dahyabhai Davavalla will preside.

BHATIA BOY SCOUTS.

The first social gathering and Camp Fire of the Bhatia Boy Scouts and Rovers Troop (Bhatti Kumar Sena) will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) on the Grounds of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao, at 9 p.m. Dr. Sohanlal Bhatia, Dean Grant Medical College, will preside.

BOYCOTT MEETING AT MARWARI VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a Public Meeting for ladies will be held to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside, and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Miss Bachubai Lotwala, Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Vir Wamanrao Joshi, Sjts. B. F. Bharucha, R. S. Nimbker and others will speak. All ladies are cordially invited to attend.

Another Public Meeting open to all will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, when Sjt. J. B. Patel will preside, and Maulana Shaukat Ali, Vir Wamanrao, Joshi, Messrs. Thengdi, P. Spratt, and others will speak.

YOUNG MAHARASHTRIAN CONFERENCE

VIR VAMAN RAO AND DR. AMBEDKAR JOIN

The first meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the above Conference is being called for Sunday, the 29th instant, at 9 p.m. at Ganesh Building, Tara Temple Lane, Lamington Road.

Those who have already joined as also those intending to join are requested to be present.

Preparations for the Conference are going apace. Many prominent men including Vir Vamanrao Joshi and Dr. Ambedkar have joined the Reception Committee.

Every Maharashtrian youth—boy and girl—is requested to join.

MORE STRIKERS RESUME WORK

Slowly, the Apollo Mills are getting back their workmen to their spindles. Some 150 more workers resumed on Friday morning when practically the whole spinning department of the Mills worked. The Manchester Mills worked with the number of workers who resumed work on Wednesday as no more have joined since then.

The rest of the Mills of the Sassoon group remained closed as usual, as none of the workers of these Mills resumed work.

The situation was quiet, only a few police pickets being in possession of the area.

MR. K. F. NARIMAN ACQUITTAL

PUBLIC MEETING TO CONGRATULATE.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other political bodies will hold a public meeting to congratulate Mr. K. F. Nariman on the victory he has won in the Harvey v. Nariman case at Chowpatty to-morrow (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside, the names of the speakers will be announced on Sunday in the morning papers.

TENNIS

HARD COURT TOURNEY

BHAGVAT GIVES TAKU A HARD GAME.

Yesterday's matches in the Hard Court Championships saw some of the favourites in action. Y. Taku and N. B. Bhagvat were pitted against each other in the Singles and though the match was decided in two straight sets it was a hard fought tussle and Taku was fully extended, especially in the second set. The Jap began well by the initial set at 6—2, but Bhagvat settled down thereafter and actually led at 6—5, taken eventually winning after sixteen games had been played. Dr. B. S. Challam and A. C. Pereira passed into the next round comfortably.

In the men's doubles Kamruddin and Pitt, who are strong favourites, were seen out for the first time, and Soman and Bhagvandas could only win one game against them. Their play went far to give some idea of their fine combination and it certainly looks as though they will have a lot to say in the final stages. R. A. Wagle and Suvarna beat Gazdar and Santoke 6—4, 6—2, but they were not seen at their best. After conceding a love-set Shellenberger and Schleiter lasted to win against Fugita and Bunyan.

THE RESULTS

GENTS' SINGLES

E. Duthie beat C. W. O., Commander Maundrell, W. O.

Y. Taku beat N. B. Bhagvat, 6—2, 9—7.

Dr. B. S. Challam beat Capt. W. A. Turner, 6—3, 6—2.

A. C. Pereira beat P. K. S. Chari, 6—3, 6—3.

GENTS' DOUBLES

Kamruddin and A. M. D. Pitt beat N. R. Soman and P. Bhagvandas, 6—1, 6—0.

S. J. Rahemtulla and C. S. Tybji beat Pandya and Chandrasen, 6—3, 6—8, 6—0.

R. A. Wagle and Suvarna beat Gazdar and Santoke, 6—4, 6—2.

Shellenberger and Schleiter beat Fugita and Bunyan, 0—6, 6—4, 6—2.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

On the Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 1, at 4 p.m.

R. A. Wagle vs. H. T. Flanagan

followed by

Y. Taku vs. N. R. Suvarna,

On the Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 2, at 4 p.m.

Kamruddin and A. M. D. Pitt vs. Anandji Kanji and T. Vyas.

followed by

B. S. Dalaya and Partner vs. K. Jogayya and P. J. Tidke.

On the Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 3, at 5 p.m.

L. Bunyan vs. D. M. Khatao.

On the Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 4, at 5 p.m.

A. C. Pereira vs. R. H. E. Nagarwalla.

On the first available Hindu Gymkhana Courts at 5 p.m.

H. P. Hughes-Hallet and D. H. Secker vs B. S. Challam and P. K. S. Chari.

Kamruddin vs. R. J. Gazdar.

PROF. HORRWITZ'S LECTURES.

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer for 1928, Prof. Ernest P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York City, America, will deliver at the Institute Premises (Sukhadvala Buildings, Ravelin Street, 172, Hornby Road, Fort), a series of Public Lectures on "Indo-Iranian Philology" (dealing with Semantic Etymology, (the history of cultural words) as under:—(1) "Phonetics and Semantics, The Isdo-Iranians", on Monday, (30th inst.). (2) "Vagrants and Farmers, The racial rift", on Thursday, (2nd prox.). (3) "Family Life", on Monday, (6th prox.). (4) "Religious Terms", on Thursday, (9th prox.). (5) "Barter and Trade", on Wednesday, (15th prox.). (6) "Morals and Metaphysics, The need of Semantic studies in Indian School", on Thursday, (the prox.).

Two more lectures will be delivered on the 7th and 10th February, the subjects whereof will be announced at the preceding meetings. The lectures will commence at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY HINDU CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.

The adjourned annual general meeting of this Society will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay, on Saturday 28th instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PARSI DIVISION OF ST. JOHN AMBULANCE

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE

In the presence of a large Parsi gathering, the elite of Bombay, with the sprinkling of a few non-Parsi families, the musical charivari and entertainment, organised in aid of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance, was successfully held, at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday evening, when Sir Byramji Jijibhoy presided. A varied programme, divided into two parts, was presented to the appreciative audience which called forth repeated encores. European ladies regaled the audience with beautiful violin solo, piano solo, and English songs. Parsi ladies and girls who bore the brunt of the work of singing, acting or dancing acquitted themselves creditably. It speaks highly of the painstakingness of the organisers of the Entertainment in training the amateur performers who acted as if they were seasoned professionals. Miss Shackell's pupils helped in the performance, and the Harvayan songs were much liked. The three tableaux—"The Enchanted Hour", "The Worship of Isis", and "The Birth of a Pearl" were beautifully staged and evoked great enthusiasm and admiration among the huge audience, for their beautiful representations and charming scenic effect. A piece of Arabic music was equally appreciated, as, though few understood its meaning, many were charmed with its beautiful flow of rhyme and rhythm and intonation. Hindustani songs (with the accompaniment of Indian instruments of music) rendered by Parsi ladies were also admired. It were invidious to mention a few names of performers when all, or most of them, acquitted themselves creditably.

After the end of the first part Sir Byramji addressing the gathering dwelt on the useful work which the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance has been all these years doing unostentatiously. A time had now come to seek the outside help which was necessary; and with the kind help of lady workers the Entertainment of the evening was organised which, he was pleased to announce had realised a net sum of Rs. 4,000,—a statement which was received with acclamation—which would enable the Division to carry on its noble work towards the amelioration of public suffering. All the performers had done their work well; but he particularly mentioned the performance of Miss Shackell's pupils which would do justice even to a European stage. He then gave a meed of praise to a sex which was all these years doing substantial work in co-operation with the sterner sex, and which entitled them to the suffrage of mankind.

Dr. M. E. Pavri then detailed the work done by the Division ever since it was founded 24 years ago. It was doing the work without distinction of caste or creed. The military authorities had spoken highly of the work it had done. In the time of the great War it had done yeoman service. It had helped 800,000 military men, but he was sorry to note Government had not supported it in any tangible form. He then paid a well-deserved tribute to Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata to whose efforts the success of the evening's performance was mainly due.

BARRACKPORE RACES

WOLD VIXEN WINS INAUGURATION CUP

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

NEWBOULD PLOATE. Div. II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

NEWBOULD PLATE.— Division II.

Mr. B. E. Jarvi's HEARTY 7-11, Sibbitt 1

Mr. Hat's EDOUARD 8-4, Marland 2

Messrs. Edmondson and Roddick's ORIONS BELT 8-8, Bulfour 3

Mr. Pannicor's CARILLION 8-5, J. Brown 4

Tote paid Rs. 208 for win, and Rs. 64-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 16-8 for places.

CAMPBELL PLATE. Div III.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. Sattar's BATH BUN 8-3, J. Brown 1

Mr. W. Leslie's ALLAN BRIG 8-2, Aldridge 2

Sir R. N. Mookerjee and Mr. De M. Kellocker's EARRING 8-5, Brace 3

Mr. M. B. White's PROLIFIC 8-10, Edwards 4

Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, and Rs. 18-8, Rs. 44 and Rs. 39-8 for places.

CUBBITT CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs (Straight).

Messrs. Sontar and Simpson's AGGRAVATION 7-11, ... 1

Mr. H. G. Gregson's SWAN 9-3, Hutchin 2

Mr. A. Curbudar's CORHALI 8-13, Bond 3

Mr. Pennick's DANDULOO 7-10, J. Brown 4

Tote paid Rs. 45 for win, and Rs. 18, Rs. 33 and Rs. 24-8 for places.

BARRACKPORE INAUGURATION CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. W. M. Craddock's WILD VIXEN 7-2, Meekings 1

Mr. A. A. R. Copu's KILLUA 7-2, Edwards 2

Mr. A. Curlundar's THE LITTLE CORPORAL 7-3, Alford 3

Mr. H. K. Dey's TRUE GRIT 7-0, Rampershad 4

Tote paid Rs. 60 for win, and Rs. 22-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 64-8 for places.

CAMPBELL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Mr. E. Dees' TRONIRLLE 8-13, Cooper 1

Mr. C. N. Dowtill's DOUBLE DANGER 8-13, Sebbitt 2

Mr. G. L. Scott's MISS ENLEGANEE 8-12, Breeze 3

Mr. A. D. Gordon's DIMPLES 9-0, Marland 4

Tote paid Rs. 51-8 for win, Rs. 21-8, Rs. 28 and Rs. 26-8 for places.

NEWBOULD PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Mr. Panneker's BUCHANAN 8-6, J. Brown 1

Mr. A. Curbudar's ISLAND MAGEE 8-12, Bond 2

Mr. W. Leslie's ANDANTE 8-6, Aldridge 3

Mr. A. C. Ardesher's SUMMYVILLE 7-13 (car. 7-14), Hutchins 4

Tote paid Rs. 62 for win, and Rs. 19-8, Rs. 32 and Rs. 21-8 for places.

CAMPBELL PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Mr. A. E. Gareh's BULLON HILL 7-8, Aldridge 1

Messrs. Abbott and Copper's SCOTCHLIL 8-10, Murch 2

Mr. J. Reynold's MARTIN'S PRODIGY 8-11, Brace 3

Mr. D. J. Leckie's CORSERY 8-7, Alford 4

Tote paid Rs. 80 for win, and Rs. 26-8, Rs. 28 and Rs. 55-8 for places.—A. P.

BOMBAY RACES

WINTER MEETING 11TH DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

1ST RACE:—
KHALIL BEG 1
WHITE SILK 2
AVAR 3

2ND RACE:—
MODESTY 1
BRITOMART 2
ISMET 3

3RD RACE:—
GEORGINA 1
MIRAJ 2
CO-RESPONDENT 3

4TH RACE:—
HABOOB 1
SARSAM 2
BAIG 3

5TH RACE:—
BENTOI 1
JOVIAL WILLIAM 2
KNIGHT'S CROSS 3

6TH RACE:—
RIVERINE 1
COQ-A-L'ANE 2
ROSEWATER 3

7TH RACE:—
DEFEND 1
FREE FROM CARE 2
RESTORATION 3

8TH RACE:—
JOHN CLANCHY 1
ABORIGINE 2
TRISTAN 3

9TH RACE:—
GOG 1
BELAN 2
DILAWAR 3

MUNICIPAL MARKETS DECLARE HARTAL

A great meeting of the stall-holders and others of the Municipal Markets was held in the compound of Madina Building, Pelton Road, when Mr. S. H. Jhabvala presided. Among the resolutions passed was the following:—

This meeting of the Municipal market stall-holders association supports the action of the citizens of Bombay in boycotting the Royal Commission on Statutory Reforms believing as it does that India's day of freedom cannot come by this or by any other Commission but by united mass action in the direction of setting up a true form of Government unlike the present one in which every worker shall have a full share and accordingly the Municipal Markets will remain closed on Friday the 3rd."

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated late at night.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The prize distribution gathering of the Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School will be held on Sunday, (the 29th instant), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. T. Sanskrit Pathshala Hall, Gowalia Tank, under the chairmanship of Sir Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar.

PAST WILSONIANS.

Former students of Wilson College who have changed their address since the last Reunion or whose names are not on the list are requested to send a note of their address to the Principal within the next few days.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 27.
Previous Closing Rate	18.26
To-day's Opening Rate	18.12
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing Rate	17.90
Difference	—.36

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 27.
Previous Closing Rate	9.63
To-day's Opening Rate	9.69
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.57
Difference	—.06

Broach Expectation 353

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Jan. 27.
Silver Ready	26 2 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 0 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY JANUARY 28, 1928.

REWARD OF DARING.

It was evidently with a view to avoid a popular demonstration that Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, sprang a surprise on the public of Bombay by suddenly deciding to deliver judgment in the Harvey-Nariman case on Friday. In arriving at this decision the Magistrate deprived the public of Bombay of the satisfaction that was due to them of expressing to Mr. K. F. Nariman their spontaneous and unbounded joy at his honourable acquittal. But unfortunate as this decision was, the judgment which Mr. Dastur delivered is one on which he may well be congratulated. For he has brought to bear on the performance of his task the ability and independence which is expected from one who has to administer justice and has thus considerably enhanced the reputation of Courts of justice. In view of the startling disclosures made during the hearing of the case, its outcome was, of course, a foregone conclusion. Nevertheless Mr. Dastur's judgment will send a thrill of joy throughout the City and even throughout the country. For the case against Mr. Nariman has been an unparalled one in many respects and as such has engaged the anxious and interested attention of the public in the remotest parts of the country. Concluding his defence address Mr. Nariman said: "A conviction or an acquittal, so far as I am concerned does not matter. I say so in all earnestness without any defiance or bluster. The result of a conviction in this case, apart from personal considerations is bound to be disastrous so far as the public administration and public morality are concerned." Mr. Nariman when he made this declaration was uttering but the simplest truth. For the public followed the hearing of the case with anxious interest because they realised that it involved an issue of vital importance to public life and public morality. The issue was, in short, whether a publicist who had dared to ventilate a public grievance by exposing the ways of a public department was to be punished for his courageous attempt to serve the cause of truth and justice. If the issue had been decided against him the sufferer would not have been Mr. Nariman himself but the public because not only would it have removed the wholesome check of vigilant public criticism on the work of departments entrusted with the expenditure of public money but it would have also made it impossible for any public enquiry into the working of such departments in future inas-much as it would have deterred witnesses from coming forward to give evidence. Mr. Nariman was thus fighting not a private defamation case, but vindicating the right of citizens to call public servants to render account of their stewardship whenever things went wrong.

If the case was an unparalleled one, because of the vital issue that it involved, it was unique in the history of criminal courts in many other ways also. It lasted for nearly a year, occupied 62 hearings, 18 of which were devoted to the cross-examination of the complainant. Mr. Nariman had put in 276 exhibits some of them running to 30 to 40 pages. Amazing revelations were made about contracts and bribes to some officers of the Development Department which have come as a rude shock to the citizens who pay for the maintenance of public departments. The last but not the least remarkable feature of the case was the bold, fearless and masterly manner in which Mr. Nariman conducted his defence. As regards the indent of mild bars, which was the main issue, the Magistrate found that Mr. Nariman's allegation that stores not required were ordered was true, but he held that the evidence before him was not sufficient to warrant the conclusion that Mr. Harvey acted with dishonest motive or that there was a combination or conspiracy on the part of the officers and that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Sykes and Mr. Harvey formed a group of persons who took secret commissions. But the allegations, Mr. Dastur held, "were made on a privileged occasion before a properly constituted body authorised to receive such complaints and in answer to questions put to him (Mr. Nariman) by that body and not irrelevant altogether." Mr. Dastur comes to this decision after pointing out that Mr. Nariman himself did not ask the Mears Committee to hear him. "He was invited to give his written statement and to appear if convenient in person. He was also requested to give the names of officers who received secret commissions. His speech was already before the Committee. He was asked about his criticisms on internal administration or rather maladministration and internal working of the scheme." In fact, the Committee wanted from the witnesses all the information in their possession and Mr. S. B. Billimoria, one of the members of the Committee, declared: "If people have information, why should they not boldly come forward and give out the information? If nobody were to give out clear information, how is the Committee to proceed?" Mr. Nariman came forward with the information in his possession. And what was his reward by Government? A sanction for criminal prosecution in spite of the fact that the members of the Committee when approached on this matter had given no countenance to the idea of prosecution and that Sir Grimwood Mears had declared himself against it. And the decision of the Government was the more amazing and deplorable in view of the fact that Mr. Nariman had made his position clear both in his statement before the Committee and during the Council debates that the materials were placed by him before the Committee because they were considered "prima facie" sufficient to start an independent public investigation to have them either verified or falsified, and to take action, only after sufficient evidence was disclosed, against any officer or officers. Whatever the motive that inspired the Government in sanctioning the prosecution, their action was calculated to rouse the suspicion of the public that they did not want a enquiry and were determined to punish an inconvenient critic who could not be silenced. The result of the action, however, has been to make the need for an independent and even judicial enquiry into the working of the Development Department more imperative than ever.

The revelations made in the Nariman case do not redound to the credit either of the Government or the Department. Mr. Dastur says in the course of his judgment: "After examining all the evidence on the point no doubt was left in his mind that the order of the bars was a blunder on the part of the Department and the Court had not got the true explanation. The answers given by Sir Cowasji Jehangir on materials given by Mr. Harvey were found to be wrong. It was indeed a very serious matter for a department to furnish erroneous explanations to a General Member knowing that the latter was bound to act upon them." "The accused had", the Magistrate said, "proved that some officers of the Department were corrupt and some of the witnesses did state that these officers said that they had to charge a high commission as it had to be shared by higher officers." Again: "Mr. Nariman had all along complained that he had been severely handicapped by the institution of this case long after the alleged transaction. Most important documents which could have thrown a flood of light were missing. The slip of paper of Hamid was missing, so were the pile manufacture register, Palnitkar's original draft, intermediate statement of Hamid, the Stock Book of Materials District, Shalebhoy's books and the counterfoil of the cheque drawn by Manekchand Jivraj for Rs. 5,000. Coupled with this was the fact that incorrect explanations were given in the Council. If a false explanation was given by a party he could not have much of a grievance if his conduct and action were misunderstood particularly when ugly rumours were afloat." Incidentally the case has proved that the investigation by the Mears Committee was most inadequate and that "Lloyd's Folly" and the Department created to perpetrate it have not only mortgaged the resources of the Presidency for a generation and more, making development of education and other beneficent activities impossible, but have also shaken the confidence of the public in the efficiency and integrity of public department. The best interests of the Presidency, including the good name of our many honest and efficient public servants, demand that the affairs of the Development Department be examined *de novo* by a Committee commanding the confidence of the people. If the citizens of Bombay and the tax-payers of the Presidency are anxious adequately to appreciate the services of Mr. Nariman they cannot do so better than by not resting content until such an enquiry is made. It is impossible to exaggerate the value of the services that Mr. Nariman has rendered in bringing home the enormity of the wrong done to the City and the Presidency by the Lloyd's Folly. They will be remembered by generations of Bombay's citizens. But he has not merely served the Presidency; he has also served the whole country by demonstrating to its sons and daughters that the cause of Indian Freedom cannot be won except by those who, in serving her, are fearless and daring enough to face the might of a resourceful and powerful Government without counting the cost to themselves. We heartily congratulate Mr. Nariman on his unforgettable triumph and we have no doubt the fact that the whole country shares in the joy of that triumph will be compensation enough to him for the anxiety and strain of a prolonged case. That his intrepid fight will be an abiding inspiration to the younger generation will be his best reward.

THE MYTH OF EQUALITY

Interviewed by our Delhi representative, Dr. Ansari said that "he suspected that a Viceregal pronouncement closely on the lines indicated by Mr. Jayakar in his long interview would soon follow." That surmise is shared by several others; but we doubt if the Viceroy can or would make an explicit and authoritative statement such as Mr. Jayakar insists upon. Only a week ago Lord Birkenhead himself stated that he had left the widest discretion to Sir John Simon—of course, "within the framework of his scheme," as he had stated before. Even the head of a subordinate branch of the British Government cannot go farther than his superior. The Viceroy, who will have to say something about the Commission, will only repeat his own previous homilies and those of the British Cabinet and, we must add, of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Sir John, too, will not do any better at this stage. In the first place his present visit is only for the purpose of reconnoitring. He is much too shrewd a man and too well tutored to make any definite statement till he has reconnoitered in full and feels confident that such a statement will have the desired effect upon the people. Secondly, an astute lawyer as he is, he knows but too well, that he has not the power, even if he has the inclination, to give to the Committee of the Legislature the equal and co-ordinate power that Mr. Jayaakar demands.

It is time this position were made absolutely clear, lest on the fateful February 3 which is drawing near the protest of a single Nationalist Indian should be half-hearted and uncertain. For a Commission or its Chairman to give equal and co-ordinate powers to another body is a legal, constitutional and logical impossibility. Nowhere and at no time in the history of Commissions and Committees has there been a single precedent for such a delegation or sharing of power and responsibility. Equal and co-ordinate powers of the Committee, equal to those of the Commission can proceed from the parent of the Commission, Parliament, not from the Commission, nor its Chairman, nor even from the Secretary of State. The "New Leader" goes to the root of the problem when it asks: "What is the guarantee that the Indian Report would, or could be given equal standing at Westminster with the Simon Report?" The journal itself has no illusion about the "equal-recognition" and "equal status" for the Committee of the Indian Legislature because its only answer to the question is: "We confess the answer eludes us." Lord Reading, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. MacDonald, each had in mind this stern reality when each summarily dismissed the idea of two co-ordinate reports being presented to Parliament. And for the Commission to submit itself to the joint vote of itself and the Committee, the idea is too grotesque to be contemplated. The very assumption that the giving of any power to the Committee depends upon the sweet will of Sir John militates against the equality of the Committee's status. Sir John may take back to-morrow what he gives to-day.

However, there is every possibility of Sir John assuming the role of a great dispenser of powers and privileges—the stage has already been managed for this denoument—and indulging in vague ambiguous assurances, that, for instance, the "Committee will have every 'possible' opportunity to co-operate with the Commission on terms of fullest equality." And of course, the man who gives the powers is also the judge of the possibility of an opportunity and the nature of equality. What Mr. Jayakar's resolution in the Assembly demands can only be secured when Parliament moves in the matters. Meanwhile, it is clear that the Responsivists will boycott the Commission as at present constituted. Only a couple of days ago Mr. Kelkar stated unequivocally in his presidential address at the Kolaba District Conference that "he was entirely for a boycott of the Commission as it was constituted." Several other Responsivist leaders like Dr. Moonje and Mr. Aney are actively engaged in the campaign of boycott and the hartal. We have reason to believe that Maharashtra will not be deluded by trumpery concessions.

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

NEED FOR RATIONALISATION

(BY PARELWALA.)

The cotton mill industry of Bombay is faced with a grave situation and the recent disputes between the mill-operatives and the mill-agents has considerably added to the gravity already existing. In a situation like the present one the problem cannot be solved satisfactorily without the co-operation of Labour. To antagonise Labour is to delay the day of salvation. The mill-agents, however, presume to ignore the human factor and appear to believe that they can mould human material into whatever shape they like, holding, as they do, the strings of the industry in their hands. They have made a one-sided fetish of efficiency and have the hardihood to suppose that the efficiency of operatives can be increased to any extent only by threatening them with unemployment should they be unwilling to show the required efficiency.

WORKERS' SUSPICIONS

The mill-agents are talking of effecting improvements in the methods of production and some of them have decided upon introducing these so-called improvements, and it is published that the Bombay Millowners' Association has appointed a sub-committee to investigate and to report whether the measures adopted by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon United Mills Company for increasing the efficiency of the workers should also be adopted by the other members of the Association. This has added to the fears and suspicions already entertained by the workers and strengthened the hands of those who have been advocating a general strike of workers to resist the thin end of the wedge.

AUTOCRATIC METHODS

First, the mill-agents who are insisting on the new system of working spindles have failed to take their workers into confidence. When a surprise of such an innovation is sprung upon the workers the result cannot be expected to be different from what we are at present witnessing. When there is nothing but cash nexus between the employers and the employees and when the workers' experience in their life in the mills nothing but autocratic and unsympathetic rule, every innovation, be it beneficial or harmful, or reasonable or unreasonable, is sure to be looked upon with suspicion. It is, therefore, essential that the confidence of the operatives in the square deal at the hands of their employers must be secured if any improvements relating to the work of the employees are to be peacefully introduced and successfully carried out. Unless the relationship between the mill-agents and mill-workers is closer, more frank and more cordial, mutual confidence and co-operation are impossible. The mill-agents and their officers in many of the mills are staunch believers in autocratic methods and do not think that the winning of the workers' confidence is worth striving for, and so long as they persist in their present attitude the congenial atmosphere which is necessary for introducing reforms in methods of work can never be created.

Secondly, whatever innovations in the methods of work are to be introduced, they must be decided upon only after duly considering all the aspects of the question. Dogmatic belief alone in a particular method will never lead to a real and lasting improvement in the condition of the industry. To arrive at the right diagnosis of the disease from which the industry is suffering it is necessary to examine all possible factors contributing to its present condition and preconceived ideas about the root causes and remedies are sure to vitiate a correct diagnosis. There can be no rational treatment without a correct diagnosis. Self-deception may be comfortable for the time being, but in the end it will help in only making the disease more chronic.

THE WHOLE FRAME SYSTEM

Before dealing with some of the main causes of the depression at present prevailing in the cotton mill industry, I may discuss here the merits of the whole frame system which is now being forced on the spinners employed in the E. D. Sassoon group of mills and on account of which the present deadlock between those spinners and their employers has arisen. Mr. F. Stones, the General Manager of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, has given expression to his views on the matter

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INDIANS IN KENYA.

THE GOVERNOR'S ANTI-INDIAN ATTITUDE

(BY P. R. AMRITE.)

II.*

The Governor of Kenya is different in every respect from the Governors of any other British Colonies, Territories or Self-Governing Dominions. He is neither an impartial judge nor an accredited representative of His Majesty, but he is mostly considered a member of the Settler community. His public speeches savour of personal views and remarks, and hardly represent those of the Government. Recently, Sir Edward Grigg had an interview with Col. Amery, somewhere in Rhodesia. Col. Amery appears to have said that he liked the recommendations set out in the Feetham Commission Report. The Governor in his opening speech at the Legislative Council, without any official statement from home, gave the public to understand that the Report had been approved of by the Home Government.

OUTSPOKEN ENEMIES

I have narrated the above incident just to give an idea of the predicament we are placed in; not only have we to face the political machinery of Lord Delamere and his colleagues, but we are likewise shunned by the very Government, which is supposed to assume in all probability an impartial attitude. In the midst of our struggle we have, however, a certain amount of consolation. Firstly, that our enemies are a sort of outspoken batch of agitators, and are not in any sense disguised friends, who would conceal something from us in making their explicit demands. Secondly, we are proud that various shades of political thought in India are unanimous so far as our political status in Kenya is concerned; and thirdly, we have on our side the support of the Government of India whereby we curb the nefarious activities of the Whites for exploiting the African in the way they desire to do.

OFFICIAL DEPUTATION FROM INDIA

Whether the Government of India have recently acted wisely in sending over the Commission consisting of Kunwar Maharaj Sing and Mr. Ewbank for assisting in the preparation of the memorandum to be presented to the Hilton-Young Commission, is a question which cannot be easily answered. It is, however, unquestionable that the Commission has been of some assistance in bringing down extremism to moderation, but it is powerless, as it has no voice to represent our grievances except to place on paper certain facts and figures on our behalf, which we could have also ably managed to do. Moreover it throws a great slur on the domiciled Indians that the Commission's presence means that Indians in Kenya have no inner strength to meet the worse political situation. This statement could be amply substantiated by the following words uttered by H. E. Sir Edward Grigg at the opening of the Indian Unofficial Conference:—

"The history of other countries shows that elements in a country enjoying political power but dependent for maintenance of that power on external support always ultimately break down and fail and disappear.....It is exactly the same with the Indian community. They must ultimately stand on their merits without external support", etc.

WORTHLESS CONTENTION

His Excellency has, however, clean forgotten that the Colony is dependent on the external support from the very beginning. Why is the loan of some million odd pounds recently raised at an interval of only a few years? The Colony will, therefore, surely break down and disappear! Where was the necessity for His Excellency to ask for support and assure the public at home that Kenya Whites were not the same as were often represented?

The Feetham Commission Report, which has not yet been adopted, is a document well worth the consideration of the Government of India. In face of a bitter opposition of a large section of Europeans against the adoption of the principles laid down in the said Report, Government is bent upon adopting it simply because it gives additional representation to Europeans in Municipal administration. Although after a tough fight the Nairobi Corporation have adopted a resolution to the effect that subject to safeguarding the financial side of the Corporation, the report could be made a Municipal law, it is still an open question if the home poli-

(Continued on page 15.)

*Previous article appeared on the 25th instant.

Notes of the Day.

The Right Description.

When the notorious Liquor Bill came up before the Union Parliament in Cape Town, Minister Tielman Roos referred to clause 104 in the measure as the "anti Indian" clause. So keen is the anxiety of the White settlers in South Africa to have the measure passed at the earliest possible opportunity that immediately the Union Parliament opened, it found the first business on the order paper was the Liquor Bill. The Hertzog Government in according this priority of discussion to a measure whose very spirit runs against the Indian Agreement, have shown how anxious they are to placate the White settlers. Minister Roos described clause 104 very aptly, indeed, as the anti-Indian clause. The Chairman of the Liquor Commission had himself described it as vital to the Bill during the second reading of the measure. The compromise which Mr. Roos suggests to safe-guard the interests of the Indians employed at present in licensed premises is not likely to be acceptable to the anti-Asiatics in South Africa. And the Indians themselves should at once protest against it as suicidal to their own interests.

Excellent Defence.

It is gratifying to note that in the welter of insensate agitation against the employment of Indians there are some voices raised in the White community in South Africa which do not fear to point out the full implications of the anti-Indian legislation. Mr. Roos hopes to get over the difficulty of violating the Indian agreement, which says that no occupation shall be debarred by law to Indians in the South African Union, by advocating that Indians at present in employment in licensed premises should be allowed to remain in service, but that further employment of Indians should be legislatively prohibited. The "Cape Times" points out that this kind of compromise has an element of dishonesty about it. Indians in South Africa will do well to emphasize this very point and steadfastly refuse to agree to such a compromise. As the "Cape Times" remarks, if the Hertzog Government insist on this compromise they will be lending themselves "to the dishonesty of an unexplained repudiation of their plighted word." If they do want stand by the Agreement they should have the courage to drop clause 104.

The Assembly's Duty.

It is understood that when the demand for sanctioning the sum estimated by the Government of India as India's share of the Simon Commission's colossal expenses came up before the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly no vote could be taken on it and the proposal had to be referred to the Assembly itself. Three members of the Committee are said to have expressed their inability to consider a proposal which had political implications, while others held the view that being against the idea of supporting the Commission they could not be a party to a proposal providing for its expenses. The Assembly has the opportunity now of vetoing the whole proposal and thus expressing, in a manner which the British shopkeepers who have sent out the Commission cannot fail to understand at its full value, the disgust of the Indian people who refuse to tolerate this Inquisition.

Injured Innocence.

British Imperialism and the Foreign Powers associated with it in profiting by the internecine warfare in China are not likely to relish the prospect of an influential delegation from China undertaking a world tour with the idea of unofficially negotiating for the revision of the notorious "unequal" treaties which Nationalism in China in the North as well as in the South considers an affront to its honour and self-respect. The delegation proposes to visit Asiatic countries too and this proceeding on its part which is sure to lead to a closer understanding between China and other Asiatic nations is not at all to the liking of the apologists of British Imperialism. Opposite Bori Bunder we notice the famous cry raised again with an air of injured innocence that foreign countries do not know which Government in China to deal with. It is pertinent for such critics to remember that in Peking as well as in Canton and Hankow and Nanking there is absolute unanimity on one point, and that is that the unequal treaties must be abolished.

NARIMAN TRIUMPHANT.

END OF A MEMORABLE TRIAL

ALLEGATIONS MADE IN GOOD FAITH

JUDGMENT IN BACK BAY LIBEL CASE

MR. NARIMAN CONGRATULATED BY BAR AND CORPORATION

There was a dramatic end to the Harvey-Nariman Libel Case yesterday when Mr. H. P. H. Dastur sprang a surprise on Bombay by deciding to deliver judgment in that case.

In the course of a long and exhaustive analysis of the evidence produced before him, Mr. Dastur says that in the case before him "the allegations made were definite and could be applicable to the complainant." But after a careful examination of the evidence before him he holds that "the complainant did not act corruptly with regard to the placing of the contracts with several firms referred to by the accused."

The Magistrate holds "the first head of charge about ugly rumours is true" and decides in favour of the accused on the plea of "good faith".

On the second charge in regard to certain statements made by the accused the Magistrate considers that "the plea of justification fails", but he says "on these charges as well I hold the accused acted in good faith and preferred the charges before a competent authority. I therefore acquit the accused."

As regards the costs in the case, in criminal proceedings the costs are to be borne by the parties themselves but in this particular case, it will be recalled that in reply to an interpellation in the Bombay Legislative Council, Government had stated: "The proceedings in the Harvey-Nariman case have been instituted at the cost of Government, but if the complaint be dismissed due to Mr. Nariman proving his allegations, the cost will be borne by Mr. Harvey."

Mr. H. P. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, delivered on Friday morning judgment in the Harvey-Nariman case which had attracted attention of the whole country for over a year. The trial commenced in December, 1926, and after protracted hearings the case was concluded a few days ago. It was presumed that Mr. Dastur would write down the judgment while on leave which he was expected to take for two months, but a surprise was sprung on Bombay on Friday morning when all on a sudden he took his seat on the Judicial Clerk's chair and began to read the judgment in an undertone. The Solicitors of the parties were informed and, therefore, Mr. Baker of Messrs. Little and Co. representing Mr. Harvey as well as Mr. Walker, Solicitor to the Government, were present in the Court. The Court was thronged with lawyers, however, and the judgment was followed with keen attention. It took nearly two hours for the Magistrate to read his judgment in which he analysed the legal aspect of the case as well as the evidence of the prosecution and the defence. His Worship in the course of his judgment stated that the defence had failed to prove that Mr. Harvey had taken bribe although from the evidence it was clear that some officers of the Bombay Development Department had been guilty of corruption. Even on the question of the order of the mild steel bars which was changed from 5/8 to 7/8 inches the Magistrate said the defence had failed in the plea of justification. Mr. Nariman, he said, had proved his good faith, and on that ground he acquitted him.

BOMBAY'S INTREPID HERO.

Mr. K. F. Nariman who has been acquitted of the charge of defamation in the Back Bay Libel Case.

The decision was hailed with loud cheers and Mr. Nariman was immediately garlanded in the Court and taken to the Bar Library where a meeting was held presided over by Mr. V. F. Vicajee to congratulate him on his success. Mr. Vicajee said the country was passing from some time past through clouds which were not dark but black and it required a fearless man like Mr. Nariman to stand by her in her hour of trial and travail. The success of Mr. Nariman was the success of the legal profession and he hoped when Mr. Nariman stood again for the Council or Assembly election he would be returned unanimously and unopposed to fight for the cause of the country.

Mr. Nariman in reply said, proceedings of the case against him were watched with anxiety and interest throughout the length and breadth of the country, and he was glad that he had come out successful. He complimented the learned Magistrate also on taking a bold stand and doing what was right and just as the Court of law was one of the most powerful instruments of ventilating grievances of the public.

BOMBAY'S CAUSE CELEBRE

A REMINDER OF LLOYD'S FOLLY

The prosecution of Mr. Nariman, an ordeal from which he has come out successful, will remain one of the most revealing incidents in the agitation in connection with Lloyd's Folly. His defence brought out certain facts and incidents connected with the working of the Development Department which would not have seen the light of day except under the legal protection enjoyed by witnesses in a Court of law. Ever since the disastrous Back Bay Reclamation Scheme was rushed through the Bombay Legislative Council in 1920 by the Government of Lord—then Sir George—Lloyd the public complaint against the manner in which the Development Department was formed and the methods it was adopting was gathering in volume, until at last it found serious and organised expression in the criticisms in the Bombay Municipal Council and in the Nationalist Press. Mr. Nariman took a leading part in the Corporation in focussing this criticism. In 1923 after being a member of the Bombay Legislative Council he subjected the Government to a fire of penetrating questions in regard to the activities of the Development Directorate. He moved for the appointment of a Committee of enquiry into those activities and into the rumours of mal-administration that were being made about it. In the 1924 October session of the Council Mr. Nariman interpellated the Government specifically about the indenting of certain bars for foundation piles and was not satisfied with the official answers. In March 3 1925 he again drew the attention of the Government to the "ugly rumours" about the Directorate and carried his resolution for the appointment of a Committee of enquiry. The Government of Bombay proposed to hold a departmental enquiry and asked Mr. Nariman to state his case before it, but he refused to do so, as it was like asking him to be in the dock in the manner of an accused.

MEARS COMMITTEE.

The agitation against the administration of the Development Directorate became so persistent that at last the Government of India appointed the Mears Committee to enquire into the origin and methods of carrying out the Reclamation Scheme and to make recommendations regarding future

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KING AMANULLAH AT VERSAILLES

IMPRESSED BY GARDENS OF "ROI SOLEIL."

CONTEMPLATES BUILDING NEW TOWN IN AFGHANISTAN

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Paris.—H. M. the King Amanullah was very much impressed by the magnificent display, of fountains which were specially turned on for the visitors' amusement when their Majesties visited Versailles in brilliant weather this afternoon. It is understood, the King contemplates building a new town in Afghanistan where he will reproduce something resembling the beautiful gardens of "Roi Soleil". King Amanullah remained for a long time on the balcony of the Hall of Mirrors admiring the avenues in the park and the play of waters. The visit also included the inspection of the apartments of the Dauphin and Queen, the Gallery of Battles and Trianons. The Royal Party subsequently left for Paris to attend the reception at the evening, Briand is officially giving a banquet in honour of their Majesties.—Reuter.

HIS MAJESTY'S ADVICE TO AFGHAN STUDENTS

LONDON, Jan 26.

PARIS.—The King and Queen Afghanistan received the Afghan students, mission. In an affecting meeting, His Majesty exhorted the students to work hard and return to co-operate in the work of the reconstitution of Afghanistan.

M. Briand gave a dinner to Their Majesties which was attended by President Loumergue and Lord Crewe.—Reuter.

VIRAMGAM CORDON TO BE REMOVED ?

ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE MADE SHORTLY

The Navsari correspondent of the "Indian Daily Mail" writes:—

It is understood from reliable sources that the Customs Frontier Line at Viramgam, Ranpur and other places on the Kathiawar Frontier, imposed some time back is to be removed at an early date.

It is believed that the Government of India are at last impressed with the justice of Kathiawad's demand. It is an open secret that the princes concerned have intended to press this issue and the principles involved at their forthcoming Conference at Delhi. The advent of the Butler Committee too may be one of the factors influencing the Government of India's attitude in the matter.

The announcement of the withdrawal of the Customs imposition may be made in the Imperial Legislative Assembly either independently or in connection with the budget.

It is understood that the authorities concerned are on the alert to transfer and otherwise dispose of the large staff on the customs lines as soon as specifically instructed by Government.

KING AMANULLAH'S DONATIONS TO THE POOR OF PARIS

LONDON, Jan. 26.

His Majesty King Amanullah has given a thousand sterling for the benefit of the poor of Paris.—Reuter.

"GRAIN TERROR" AND AFTER

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL SHOT DEAD WITHOUT TRIAL

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Moscow.—An official, named Leonid Novikoff, Departmental Chief of the Transcaucasian Trade Commissiariat, was shot to-day without trial by O.G.P.U. for "helping a group of profiteers at Tiflis to obtain illegal licences for the export of grain and systematically accepting bribes."

It is noteworthy in this connection that the Soviet began in January what is known as the "grain terror" in order to increase the supply of grain which, it is alleged, peasants are hoarding. Since then there have been numerous arrests of private traders accused of paying a higher price than the Trade Commissariat.—Reuter.

Mexico City.—The President has signed an amendment to the constitution increasing the President's term of office from four to six years.—Reuter.

Lahore, January 25th.—The last date for entries for the All-India Olympic Trials is 1st February. Entries should be sent to Mr. G. D. Sondhi, 6, Katchori Road, Lahore.—A. P.

SIR BASIL'S LATEST

WITHDRAWAL OF OLD BILL AT FIRST MEETING?

POLITICAL CIRCLES AMAZED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The Free Press of India is in a position to make an authoritative announcement that the Hon. the Finance Member proposes to make a motion for leave to withdraw the old Reserve Bank Bill, at the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly which is to be held on the 1st February.

The news has come as a surprise in political circles.

Sir Phiroze Sethna and Sir P. Thakurdas were interviewed by the Free Press representative regarding Sir Basil's intention to ask leave to withdraw the old Reserve Bank Bill. The former expressed no surprise at Basil's move. Both of them did not like the Finance Member's way of doing so just on the first day the Assembly meets, as few members would be present. Both of them refer to the Madras Congress resolution regarding attendance of Congress Members, and express the hope that they will deem it their duty to attend to save the old Bill in preference to Sir Basil's new move.—Free Press.

LIBERALS COMMITTED TO BOYCOTT BUT NOT TO HARTAL

SIR T. B. SAPRU AND C. Y. CHINTAMANI'S MANIFESTO

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani have published the following manifesto on the subject of hartal:—

"References having been made to us by certain members of our party we think it is desirable with a view to remove such misapprehensions as may exist on the subject to state that we and some other members of the Liberal Party attended the Conference at Benares in our individual capacities and we pointed it out then and there that the Liberal Party as such was committed to the boycott of the Simon Commission and to nothing else and we spoke there for ourselves and not for our party. One of us objected to hartal or closing of shops which was pressed by members belonging to the other parties and both of us raised objections to certain strong proposals which were ultimately dropped. So far as the Conference was concerned as we and other Liberals present as well as Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha who belongs to no party could not agree to them we recognised that those who differed at the Conference from us as to those proposals appreciated our point of view and in a spirit of reasonableness they accepted our objections and dropped them. We therefore said we would not personally object to their proposal as to hartal for February 3, but we made it absolutely clear we were not speaking for or binding the Liberal Party. Therefore, the Liberal Party as such is not committed to hartal. We may add we do not recommend or favour the absence of lawyers or others from courts or offices or of students from schools and colleges."—A. P.

LINER "AQUITANIA" IN GALES

LONDON, Jan. 27.

New York.—Owing to very fierce gales over the Atlantic Ocean, the famous Cunard liner "Aquitania" arrived here from Southampton two days late. Windows of her upperdecks, port-holes and deck equipment have been damaged by the waves. At one time she dashed against the bridge 70 feet above the waterline.—Reuter's Special.

SANDINO'S FORCES BROKEN UP

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Managua.—Marines have destroyed General Sandino's last known stronghold in the Elchipote mountain. His forces have been broken up into small bands. General Sandino's fate is not known but it is believed that he has been wonded.—Reuter.

The death has occurred suddenly of Sir Frederic Wise, causing bye-election at Ilford.—Reuter's Special.

Sir Alfred Dent who was member of Indian Silver Currency (1898) Commission, left £61,962.—Reuter's Special.

Charlotte, ex-Express of Mexico, left property in Britain worth £116,244. Value of her property abroad is believed to exceed £12,500,000.—Reuter's Special.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN MADRAS

DR. SUBBARAYAN TO RESIGN?

MR. IYENGAR CONDEMNS MINISTERIAL ATTITUDE

PERSONAL AMBITION V. CAUSE OF SWARAJ

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

Condemning severely the attitude taken by the Madras Ministers in regard to the voting on the Simon Commission resolution and congratulating the Madras Council on its passing the resolution with a crushing majority, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in a statement to the press appeals to all those members who have so openly declared themselves according to their patriotism and temperament to come into the Congress Party which will be only too glad to find room for all those who are willing to co-operate with it and to conform to a reasonable measure of discipline. A severe subjection of personal ambitions to the cause of Swaraj and to the mandate of the Congress is the only test, says Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, on which the Congress Party should in future be organised and elections run.—Free Press.

DR. SUBBARAYAN'S CONTRADICTION SEQUEL

MINISTERIALISTS STATEMENT

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

Mr. C. R. Parthasarathy Iyengar and some other members of the Ministerialist Party have issued a statement with reference to the contradiction by Dr. Subbarayan of the statement that he would abide by majority wishes. It is said in the statement that it is the distinct recollection of the signatories that Dr. Subbarayan declared at their party meeting that although he was personally opposed to the boycott he would follow the C. P. Ministers' precedent and accept the lead of the majority in the Council.—Free Press.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IMPENDING

DR. SUBBARAYAN TO RESIGN?

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

Under the caption "Ministerial crisis—Will Dr. Subbarayan resign," the "Swarajya" publishes the following: It is understood in well-informed circles that a Ministerial crisis is impending. The disagreement between Dr. Subbarayan, the Chief Minister, and his two colleagues, on the subject of boycott is so pronounced that it is impossible for the present Ministry to function any longer. It is believed that Dr. Subbarayan will shortly tender his resignation. It is rumoured in political circles that pressure is being brought upon both Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Mr. Arogyaswamy Mudaliar to resign. This is interpretted as a move to form a new Ministry with the Chief Minister's followers in the Independent Party and a few members from other groups.

There is, however, reason, to believe that even if His Excellency wants the functioning of dyarchy for the benefit of the Simon Commission he may not call upon Dr. Subbarayan to form a Ministry once again, as the boycott motion carried in the Madras Council is interpreted as really a non-confidence motion against the Chief Minister. It is held by some Ministerialist members that there is no constitutional ground for the Development and Excise Ministers to resign merely because the Chief Minister does not agree with the boycott motion. Attempts seem to be directed towards precipitating a crisis before the February session of the Council.

The "Swarajya" adds that the name of Dr. Subbarayan is also prominently mentioned in connection with the Law Membership which is shortly falling vacant.—A. P.

A DENIAL

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

Dewan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, Excise Minister, in a statement to the press denies that at the Ministerialist Party meeting on Sunday, Dr Subbarayan, Chief Minister, had declared that although he was opposed to boycott, he would follow the precedent created by the Chief Minister of the Central Provinces and abide by the decision of the majority in the Council.—A. P.

SIR C. P. R. IYERS'S RESIGNATION

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

It is understood that immediately on the conclusion of the Simon Commission's visit to Madras, and after general discussion on the budget, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Law Member, Madras Government, will resign his office. The date when the resignation will take place will be about the 3rd of March next.—A.P.

MINISTERS MEET ON FEB. 3

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

The Ministerial Party will meet on the 8th February to consider the situation created by the resolution of the Legislative Council on the boycott of the Simon Commission.—A.P.

ITALO-YUGOSLAVIAN DIFFICULTIES.

FIRST STEP TOWARDS COMPLETE READJUSTMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Belgrade.—The signature to the protocol prolonging provisionally the Italo-Yugoslavian treaty of friendship and the cordial collaboration constitutes, according to "Politika," the first step towards a complete re-adjustment of Italo-Yugoslavian relations. The provisional arrangement has furnished a basis for discussion now proceeding for the settlement of all outstanding difficulties. It has been suggested that the treaty should simply be prolonged for three years, but the Yugoslav Government has urged that at least the more important questions should be adjusted before the treaty is definitely renewed.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE MEMBER FORFEITS DEPOSIT.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Mr. Hailwood the Independent Conservative, who polled 1,090 votes in the Feversham bye-election has forfeited his deposit of £150.—Reuter's Special.

ITALO-RUMANIAN DIFFICULTIES.

RUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH SIG. MUSSOLINI

LONDON, Jan. 26.

While Italy and Yugo-Slavia are settling their difficulties, M. Titulesco, the Rumanian Foreign Minister who is on a visit to Rome, had a lengthy conference with Sig. Mussolini to-day after which M. Titulesco declared that the policy of a loyal and active Italo-Rumanian collaboration did not conflict with the interests of the "Little Entente" as both aimed at maintaining peace. He was certain that the present difficulties could be overcome in view of the common interests of all civilised nations.—Reuter.

Benares, January 25.—Anil Krishna Mukerjee, who was involved in the recent shooting of the police officer was yesterday released on bail on security of Rs. 500 by the City Magistrate. Charge under section 307 (attack with intention of taking life) was framed against the other accused named Mahindranath Banerjee and the case against him was transferred to the Court of the Session Judge who has fixed February 1 to hear the case. Free Press.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE

RECEIVES DEPUTATION OF SUBJECTS

SINCERE HOMAGE AND LOYALTY

The proverbial loyalty of the Travancorean to his beloved Maharajah found spontaneous expression on Friday afternoon. Quite a large number of the members of the Travancore Association, Bombay, in spite of the "mail day" waited in a deputation on His Highness the Maharajah nd Her Highness the Junior Maharani of Travancore. The disappointment felt on the day of Their Highnesses' arrival at the Victoria Terminus was to a great extent compensated by the gracious consent of Their Highnesses to receive a deputation of their loyal subjects resident in Bombay. Mr. Pothan Joseph, President of the Travancore Association, led the deputation which included among others Mrs. T. N. Nair and Mr. P. P. Iyer.

Contrary to the convention attending such functions, there was no presentation of any formal written address, nor was their any presentation of any casket. It is understood that when His Highness the Maharaja was approached with the request to receive a deputation of the Travancoreans resident in Bombay, he expressed his unwillingness to receive any formal addresses or valuable presents.

Mr. Pothan Joseph, however, after making a deep bow addressed His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Junior Maharani respectively. In the course of his 'ex-tempore' address, Mr. Joseph paid a glowing tribute to the various qualities of head and heart of Their Highnesses. He expressed the feelings of all the Travancoreans that His Highness was an asset to their beloved native land. He informed the Maharaja that the deputation was organised by all sections of His Highness' subjects resident in Bombay without distinction of caste, creed or community. All had co-operated and vied with one another to make the deputation as successful as possible. Though Mr. Joseph did not make any special reference to the social scourge that was (is) eating into the vitals of the social life of Travancore, the curse of untouchability and unapproachability, his pointed reference as to the nature and composition of the deputation continued an indirect reference to this acute problem. And one need not be amazed if His Highness who is endowed with a sharp intellect read between the lines and realised it. Mr. Joseph, then, referred to the close affinity that existed between Travancore and Bombay on the Commercial side. Concluding he remarked they had no special favour to ask of His Highness except that His Highness would always remember his loyal subjects in far off Bombay. The object of the deputation, he said, was to express their genuine pleasure in receiving in their midst their beloved ruler and pay him their humble homage of loylty. Mr. Joseph looked for the day when the youthful Maharajah would assume the reins of office and with wise statesmanship and regrd for his subjects usher in a new era of progress and prosperity.

Her Highness the Maharani whose dignified deportment and transparence simplicity compelled respect and admiration, on behalf of His Highness and her own behalf thanked the deputation for the keen sense of loyalty shown to them. She expressed their sincere pleasure in meeting the deputation. She assured the deputationists that whether at home or abrod they will always be remembered by His Highness. She hoped that they would all soon return to Travancore and contribute their best towards the progress and prosperity of the State which they loved so much.

Their Highnesses were then profusely garlanded, Mr. Pothan Joseph garlanding His Highness and Mrs. T. M. Nair, Her Highness.

The deputation then prayed for the long life of Their Highnesses and withdrew.

CHILEAN GOVT.'S ORDER FOR SIX DESTROYERS

FIRST TORPEDO BOAT LAUNCHED

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Chilean Torpedo-boat destroyer "Serrano" named after one of the naval heroes of the country, was launched yesterday by Madame Huneeus, wife of the Chilean Minister to Great Britain at the Woolston works of Messrs. Thornycroft. "Serrano" is the first of the six ocean-going destroyers, five of which are at present in various stages of construction.

The contract for them was signed in May 1927, and its value is about one million seven hundred and fifty thousand sterling. Practically, every shipbuilding country competed for the order. The destroyers have a length of 300 feet and a displacement of about 1,430 tons.—B. O. W.

NARIMAN TRIUMPHANT

(Continued from Page 9.)

operations. In a statement before this Committee Mr. Nariman quoted a passage from his speech in the Legislative Council on March 3, 1925. He was subjected to a detailed oral examination by the Committee and a member of the Development Department, Mr. Harvey, considered that Mr. Nariman had defamed him in his written statement and oral evidence. Mr. Harvey sued him for libel, the Government of Bombay agreeing to defray the prosecution expenses in case Mr. Harvey won his case.

Mr. Nariman conducted his own defence throughout proceedings of the case which lasted over a year while Mr. Harvey, the complainant in the case appeared. Mr. S. G. Velinkar instructed by Mr. Sherston Baker, solicitor of Messrs. Little and Co., Mr. Walker, the Public Prosecutor watched the proceedings on behalf of the Government.

The case being one of criminal proceedings, the costs are to be borne by the parties themselves, but in this particular case, Mr. Harvey being the Superintending Engineer—a high official—the Government were to bear the cost of the prosecution in case the allegations were not proved. The following is the text of questions asked in the Council by Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan M.L.C., of Ahmedabad on October 12, 1927 and the reply given to it by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the General Member:

QUESTIONS IN THE COUNCIL.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the estimated cost to Government in the Harvey-Nariman case;

(b) the exact provision in the budget of 1927-28 from which the costs in that case are being met by Government?

The Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir: (a) the proceedings in the Harvey Nariman case have been instituted at the cost of Government, but, if the complaint be dismissed due to Mr. Nariman proving his allegations, the cost will be borne by Mr. Harvey, the actual expenditure hitherto incurred on the case, excluding the fees payable to the complainant's solicitors and their charges for copying documents etc. which have been billed for, is Rs. 18, 254. The case is still proceeding and it is not, therefore, possible to say at present what the total cost of the case will be and whether it will ultimately have to be borne by Government.

(b) As it is at present uncertain whether the cost of the case will ultimately have to be met by Government, the charge is being met provisionally by debit to suspense. As the course and length of the case is undetermined, it is proposed to make provision in the budget to clear the debit to the suspense head before the financial year closes. A supplementary demand will be made in due course.

EXHAUSTIVE SURVEY OF PROCEEDING

THE JUDGMENT

The Court of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, was crowded with lawyers and laymen on Friday noon when the Magistrate delivered judgment in the Backbay Defamation case popularly known as the Nariman case, almost unexpectedly. Very few besides the parties concerned knew of the Magistrate's intention to deliver judgment on Friday, the common belief being that Mr. Dastur would take a pretty long time to study the bulky evidence and would give the decision only after his return from leave. In spite of this, as soon as it was known that the judgment was going to be delivered, people began to flock to the Esplanade Police Court from all quarters and the court-room was crowded before the Magistrate began reading the judgment. The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment which was written on 170 pages of foolscap, reviewed the whole of the important evidence and concluded by acquitting Mr. Nariman of the charges laid against him. It took the Magistrate nearly two hours to read the judgment.

AMPLE EVIDENCE OF GOOD FAITH.

Mr. Nariman, it will be recalled, was charged by Mr. T. Harvey, Superintending Engineer of the Bombay Development Department with defamation. The Magistrate held that while Mr. Nariman had not been able to amply justify the allegations he made against Mr. Harvey, he had adduced ample evidence to prove that he had acted in good faith. He had in conjunction with Mr. G. B. Trivedi collected sufficient material to convince them that the officers of the Department were in the habit of receiving secret commission. Mr. Nariman had, therefore, acted in good faith while preferring the charges before a competent authority.

The Magistrate's announcement that Mr. Nariman was acquitted, was received by the huge crowd in the Court with great applause and Mr. Nariman was garlanded by many of his friends and admirers on coming out of the Court.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate, at the outset, referred to the launching of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme by Lord Lloyd (then Sir George Lloyd) in 1920. The scheme did not meet with universal support and was bitterly criticised by some, among them being Mr. Nariman. Mr. Nariman was a pleader and an M.L.C. and belonged to the Swaraj Party, but at the time of the formation of the Development Department, he was not in the Council. He was a member of the Municipal Corporation and as such, lost no opportunity of criticising the scheme. He also made criticisms in the Press. He kept himself in touch with certain members of the Council and agitated for the abolition of the Directorate or to make it a transferred subject and sought to expose certain alleged grievances which came to his notice.

In 1923 he was elected a member of the Council and did not miss any opportunity of attacking the Development Directorate. He moved various resolutions for the abolition of the Department and the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the administration of it and he made several charges of serious maladministration and wasting of public funds.

In the October session of the Council of 1924, Mr. Nariman put certain questions with regard to the indent of certain bars for foundation piles. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the General Member, gave certain replies with which Mr. Nariman was not satisfied. On March 3, 1925, he referred to certain ugly rumours in the City and the Presidency that the higher staff of officers had been receiving secret commissions from the manufactures. He also moved a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into these allegations. It was opposed by Government but was carried by a majority. Government did not appoint a Committee in accordance with the terms of the resolution but invited Mr. Nariman and three other members to join an advisory committee. This offer was rejected by Mr. Nariman.

Agitation continued to be carried on in and outside the Council and the Reclamation Scheme far from turning out a huge success as anticipated, evoked the strongest criticism and was regarded by many as a public disaster from the financial point of view. In July, 1926, the Government of India appointed the Mears Committee to enquire into the history of the inception and conduct of the Back Bay Reclamation Schemes and to make recommendations as regards its future operations. The Committee wrote to Mr. Nariman requesting him to give evidence and to furnish the names of the officers who received secret commissions and short particulars of contract and the names of the manufacturers giving such commissions, the amount so given and any other details in his possession. What the Committee wanted was the information upon which he based his speech of March 3, 1925, in the Council.

In response to this, Mr. Nariman submitted a written statement in which he dealt with all the activities of the department and did not confine himself to the Reclamation Scheme. Certain passages from the statement were omitted on the ground that they related to matters outside the Committee's terms of reference. In the course of his statement Mr. Nariman quoted a passage from his speech of March 3. He had then dwelt on certain alleged scandals.

THE CHARGES.

Coming next to the charges the Magistrate observed that they were with reference to above statements made by Mr. Nariman both in his written statement and in the course of his oral evidence. After referring to the circumstances leading to the placing of the order for bars, the Magistrate referred to the accused's written statement of 250 typed pages wherein he had raised several defences. He denied that when he made the statement before the Committee he intended to defame Mr. Harvey. He bore him no malice and did not even know him. He denied that Mr. Harvey was an aggrieved person as he never mentioned him by name.

He further contended that if the statements be held to be applicable to Mr. Harvey the allegations were true in fact. Failing this, Mr. Nariman also contended that he preferred the charges in good faith and therefore the case fell under one of the exceptions to the Section and he was thus entitled to an acquittal. These defences raised by Mr. Nariman, the Magistrate observed, though some of them appeared to be inconsistent with others he was entitled in law to set up every defence available to him.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

His Worship then examined the evidence in detail in support of each of the defences put by Mr. Nariman. With regard to his first defence the Magistrate observed that it was not denied that the allegations made against the higher staff of officers were defamatory and so also were the statements made by the accused in his oral evidence about the ordering of the stores. It could not be denied that Mr. Harvey was a member of the higher staff and in construing a statement or a speech it must be borne in mind that the Court had to construe the speech or the statement as a whole to determine the intention. It was not necessary that the individual should be named. It was sufficient if the allegations made were of such a nature that persons acquainted with the complainant would take them or understand them as allegations made about him. The allegations made were definite and could be applicable to the complainant. Besides the accused mentioned the "Superintending Engineer" in the passage in which he dealt with the high salaries paid to certain officers. It appeared that the accused knew that Mr. Harvey was the Superintending Engineer. In addition to all this the accused's case all along had been that he was in possession of certain facts, and was prepared to substantiate most of his allegations if opportunity had been given to him. This could hardly be consistent with his contention that he did not mean Mr. Harvey.

INACCURACIES IN DEFENCE STATEMENT.

The remaining issues on the point were whether Mr. Nariman had proved the plea of justification, and failing that, whether he made the allegations in good faith. With regard to the first of these issues, the Magistrate observed that from the evidence it was clear that there were several inaccurate statements made by Mr. Nariman. But except the statement which formed the subject matter of the third head of charge i.e. that the indent was changed by the Superintending Engineer, the other inaccuracies were not of vital importance. The main grievemen of the charge was that the alteration of 5|8 into 7|8 inch bars was made deiberately in the indent by the Supdt. Engineer. It was not now denied by Mr. Nariman himself that this statement was incorrect. It appeared an addition was subsequently made to the indent by the complainant and the point for consideration was whether he did so with a corrupt or dishonest motive. Discussing all the evidence on this point, the Magistrate held that the various theories advanced by Mr. Harvey were conflicting and unconvincing. Mr. Harvey's evidence wher he propounded his new theory about the ordering of the bars was so vague and halting and inconsistent with the fact proved that His Worship could not accept it as true.

THE INDENT OF BARS.

The accused's contention on this point was that the bars were wrongly ordered and far in excess of actual requirements with a view to profit the manufacturers and in order that Mr. Harvey might get secret commission. It was also his case that the complainant and other officers formed a group to take secret commissions. To arrive at a decision on this point it was necessary to determine whether the number of bars ordered were in excess of requirements. The Magistrate held that the 7|8 inch bars were not required and were yet ordered. The allegation, therefore, that stores not required were ordered was true. Whether the order was due to an ulterior motive or whether the complainant received secret commissions depended on the question whether the bars were ordered in excessive quantity and whether that was was done on purpose and if so by whom. After examining all the evidence on the point, no doubt was left in the mind of the Magistrate that the order of the bars was a blunder on the part of the Department and the Court had not got the true erplanation. The answers given by Sir Cowasji Jehangir on materials given by Mr. Harvey were found to be wrong. It was indeed a very serious matter for a department to furnish erroneous explanations to a General Member knowing that the latter was bound to act upon them.

Though his Worship held that the bars were ordered in excess of requirements and of a wrong size it did not necessarily follow that he did it out of corrupt or dishonest motives. It might have been due to error of judgment—incompetency, carelessness, negligence or wrong calculations. The evidence before the Court was not sufficient to warrant the conclusion that Mr. Harvey acted with dishonest motive or that there was a combination or conspiracy on the part of officers. There might be suspicious circumstances, but they could only be matters of vague suspicion not entitled to serious considerations.

NO ALLEGATION AGAINST COMPLAINANT PERSONALLY.

Mr. Nariman had, the Magistrate said, proved that some officers of the department were corrupt and some of the witnesses did state that these officers said that they had to charge a high commission as it had to be shared by higher officers. But no allegation of corruption was made against the complainant personally. As a plea of justification, however, the complainant's position was somewhat different from that of an ordinary complainant. The plea in this case practically amounted to a charge of corruption. A Court would only be justified in upholding the plea if the evidence was of such a nature that the Court would have no reasonable doubt in coming to the conclusion that the complainant was guilty of the charge. There was no evidence to show that Mr. Sykes and Mr. Harvey formed a group of persons who took secret commissions. A bare suggestion was no proof at all. Mr. Nariman's plea of justification therefore failed.

DEFENCE PLEA OF GOOD FAITH.

With regard to his plea of good faith it was not necessary to determine what was the ttate of Mr. Nariman's knowledge when he gave evidence before the Committee. Mr. Nariman was always a keen critic of the Department and even when he was not in the Council he seemed to have used his influence with some of the members of the Council, particularly with Mr. Trivedi to agitate in the matter. The evidence called by the defence proved that there were rumours of corruption particularly in the iron trade. Merchants were dissatisfied with the manner in which tenders were accepted. Some of these merchants complained to both Mr. Nariman and to Mr. Trivedi that no order could be secured unless commission was paid to the officers. Information was also received by Mr. Nariman that large orders in excess of needs were placed with Geo. Service and Co. Mr. Nariman had certain information and knew that the answers given to questions put by Mr. Trivedi in Council were false. Armed with all the information available to him Mr. Narman gave his evidence. The Committee was a properly constituted body having power to deal with all questions relating to the Reclamation Scheme. Mr. Nariman himself did not ask the Committee to hear him. He was invited to give his written statement and to appear if convenient in person. He was also requested to give the names of officers who received secret commissions. His speech was already before the Committee. He was asked about his criticisms on internal administration rather maladministration and the internal working of the scheme. The statements were thus made on a privileged occasion before a properly constituted body authorised to receive such complaints and in answer to questions put to him by that body and not irrelevant altogather. It was not of the essence of good faith that the truth of the imputations should be proved. The imputation conveyed must be expressed in good faith although it might turn out to be erroneous. But it did not mean that the imputation might be based on nothing. If it was based on certain facts these facts must be proved or if it was a matter of inference it must be a fair and reasonable inference.

SEVERE HANDICAPS.

Mr. Nariman had all along complained and rightly complained that he had been severely handicapped by the institution of this case long after the alleged transaction. Most important documents which could have thrown a flood of light were missing. The slip of paper of Hamid was missing so were the pile manufactur register, Palnitkar's original draft, intermediate statement of Hamid, the Stock Book of Matrials District, Shalebhoy's books and the counterfoil of the cheque drawn by Maneckchand Jivraj for Rs. 5,000. Coupled with this was the fact that incorrect explanations were given in the Council. If a false explanation was given by a party he could not have much of a grievance if his conduct and action were misunderstood particularly when ugly rumours were afloat. In a case where corruption was alleged it was well nigh impossible to prove it as a matter of abolute certainty. It could only be a matter of inference from certain facts and in a generality of cases it rested upon the reliance placed on the oral testimony of people who made the allegations. In this case, however, Mr. Nariman was able to get certain books of accounts of certain firms who had dealings with the Department. Entries were put in which could only lead to the conclusion that bribes were actually paid to some of these officers.

In the opinion of the Magistrate, therefore, the facts stated above were sufficient to establish the "good faith" of the accused.

In conclusion, his Worship observed:—"To discuss all the points pro and con would involve an expenditure of good deal of time, which, in my opinion, is unnecessary as I have decided in favour of the accused on the plea of "good faith."

"I may state, however, that on a carefut consideration of the evidence before me, I hold that the complainant did not act corruptly with regard to the placing of these contracts with the several firms referred to by the accused in the latter part of the cross-examination of the complainant.

For reasons stated above, I hold that the first head of charge about ugly rumours is true, but in as much as the complainant is also one of the members of the higher staff of officers the plea of justification fails. But the accused preferred the charge in "good faith" before a competent authority.

On the second charge which contains eight sub-heads the plea of justification also fails, but on these charges as well I hold the accused acted in "good faith" and preferred the charges in "good faith" before a competent authority. I therefore acquit the accused."

REMEMBER THIRD FEBRUARY.

FOLLOW NATION'S MANDATE

The following is the text of the Resolutions passed unanimously by all Parties at the Boycott Conference in Benares:—

This Conference representing various political parties is unanimously of opinion that the Statutory Commission must be left severely alone by the people of India and in pursuance of this resolution, it appeals to the people.

(1) to observe hartal all over India on February 3rd, the day the Statutory Commission lands at Bombay, the hartal to be observed from the morning till the time of the meetings referred to in Clause 2;

(2) to hold public meetings all over India on February 3rd at 4-30 p.m. At these meetings the following resolution to be placed for adoption:—

"This meeting of the citizens of.....places on record its condemnation of the appointment of the Statutory Commission in utter disregard of Indian opinion and its firm resolve to have nothing to do with that Commission in any form and at any stage of its work. It calls upon all the elected members of the Council of State, the Assembly, and the Legislative Councils and in particular the representatives of this (town, province, etc.) to do everything that lies in their power to oppose and prevent the formation of a Committee of the Legislature in connection with the said Commission. This meeting places on record its opinion that the Constitution of India should be framed by Indians and strongly supports the proposal of a special convention to frame such a Constitution."

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

MR. NARIMAN KEPT IN DARK ABOUT JUDGMENT TIME

Since the pronouncement of the judgment in Mr. Nariman's favour he has been in receipt of numerous congratulatory messages from all his well-wishers. At the clubs and gymkhanas his acquittal was the topic of the day. At the Banaji Fire Temple at Karelwadi, there was a grand society function in the evening, where a large number of Parsis had gathered together to attend the Navjot ceregony of the daughter of Mr. Shavaksha Maneckji, Surveyor, Architect, of Messrs. Contractor, Kanga and Co. Mr. Nariman who happened to attend the function was literally besieged by all, and was congratulated heartily. A representative of the "Chronicle" waylaid him as he slowly extricated himself from a knot of admirers and after congratulating him heartily asked him about the judgment, etc. He said he was informed by the Court that morning at about 10-45, that is, only a short time before the Court met, with a view to avoiding demonstration. With a modesty and reserve which characterise him he showed not the least signs of elation. Asked if he had to say anything through the "Chronicle" he said there was ample time to do so.

CITY FATHERS CONGRATULATE MR. NARIMAN

On Friday Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, President of the Municipal Corporation congratulated Mr. Nariman on the happy result of the case and said that the case had taken a very long time and Mr. Nariman had to go through a trial which had cost him even his wealth. He congratulated him heartily on behalf of the Corporation on his success.

MR. NARIMAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Nariman in thanking the Corporation for their kind expression said as trustees of the rate-payers their work had begun while his work had ended.

The President at the conclusion of the meeting garlanded Mr. Nariman while Mr. Vithaldas Govindji distributed sweets among the Councillors.

PUBLIC CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. NARIMAN

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING

We are informed that a meeting will be held, under the auspices of the various local associations, to-morrow (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to offer sincere felicitations to Mr. K. F. Nariman on his chieving signal success in the Harvey-Nariman Case.

HONOUR THE HERO

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—At last, the judgment in the well-known and for the most interesting case ever heard in any of the Police Courts in Bombay has been delivered to-day. I mean the Harvey-Nariman case after 67 hearings covering over a period of thirteen months with the result that the staunch public-spirited Nationalist leader, Mr. K. F. Nariman, who at a very great personal sacrifice conducted the case admirably well has been acquitted. This case has its importance from the public point of view in that Mr. Nariman was able to expose the ways of the Development Department. The Bombay public nay the whole of India, must as in duty bound honour this great champion of public cause along with his friends who helped him in this case and be given as a first step a right royal reception at an early date to show their appreciation of his services. I suggest that a public meeting be held to congratulate him and his friends who helped him in the case on Saturday the 4th February just a day after the Hartal.

For this purpose I appeal to those who

(Continued on Page 11.)

NAPIER RACING AERO ENGINE.

WINNER OF THE SCHNEIDER TROPHY

LONG-PRESERVED SECRECY OF DETAILS LIFTED

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Rugby.—The secrecy which has hitherto been maintained regarding the details of the Napier Racing aero engine that won the Schneider trophy and which is fitted in a motor-car with which Capt. Malcom Campbell will attempt to break land speed record, was lifted yesterda An interesting feature of the engine is that it is the smallest and lightest for its power in existence. It weighs eight hundred and fifty pounds and gives eight hundred and seventy-five horse-power. While machines which took part in the last year's race, are on the Air Ministry's open list, only part publication is permitted regarding details of the new all-metal monoplane which is the largest ever built in this country and known as the Beardmore Rolls Royce inflexible. It is of exceptionally large soan and is fitted with three Rolls Royce condor engines each of 650 horse-power, one in nose and the other two set one on each wing. Its landing wheels have a diameter greater than a man's height.

It is considered probable that Flight Lieutenant Kinkhead who flew the Gloster Napier in Schneider race but did not finish the course, will be selected to fly the super-marine napier S. H. which won the trophy when the attempt is made in March to break the speed record.—B. O. W.

LOCARNO SPIRIT' IN CHINESE PROBLEMS.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MAJOR GENERAL DUNCAN.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Shanghai.—Twenty nationalities were prominently represented at the farewell dinner to Major-General Duncan on his relinquishing the North China Command. Mr. Fessenden, an American, and the Chairman of the Municipality, declared that Duncan and his British forces had won the admiration of all nationalities here.

Major Duncan in reply, showed how he had tried to introduce the "Locarno Spirit" in all his problems, especially in dealing with the Chinese residents. He paid a tribute to the cordial co-operation existing between the forces of the seven nations landed in Shanghai. Finally, he dwelt on the immense improvement in the situation as compared with last year since the zone of civil war had moved northward.—Reuter.

Rangoon, January 25.—For misappropriating Rs. 4,000 belonging to the Burma Mathh Company, J. W. Beaumont an European insurance broker, was sentenced to-day by the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 3,000.—Free Press.

In reference to the statement published in the "Hindustan Times" of Delhi, of the 17th January, that the Kashmir Government have prohibited the entry of "Milap," "Guru Ghantal," "Pratap," and "Kashmiri" vernacular papers published at Lahore, into the State of Kashmir and Jammu, Free Press of India is authorised to state that that statement is without foundation and that there is no ban on the entry of the papers into the State.—Free Press.

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Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, B.A., J.P. the retired Chairman of the Schools Committee.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, B.A., LL.B., J.P., who succeeds Rao Bahadur Pai as Chairman of the Schools Committee.

RAILWAYS AND ROADS

ROAD EXTENSION WELCOME TO RAILWAYS

WHY MOTOR TRAFFIC HAS INCREASED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The views of the Railway Board regarding development of roads were expressed by Sir Austen Hadow and Mr. Sheridan before the Roads Committee this afternoon. At the outset, Sir Austen said that generally speaking any scheme by which the development of the road system would receive an impetus would be welcomed by the Railway administration. Railways had always felt the lack of roads to feed them. It had been the practice of some railway administration to address the local Governments concerned when the construction of new railway lines had been sanctioned with suggestions for construction of roads to feed them.

Mr. Jayakar confined his questions to finding out if railway administrations would help Disrict Boards by contribution towards the contsruction and maintenance of feeder roads in cases where such roads were only to benefit railway passenger traffic.

Sir Austen pointede to the difficulty under the devolution rules, but as regards any specific case he reframed from giving a definite answer.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS

Answering Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Austen stated that it was possible that some railways might have expressed themselves as opposed to the construction of roads parallel to and running alongside the railway lines, but it must be recognised that road system would have to be connected up and could not be limited to roads more or less at right angles. Sir Austen, therefore, suggested that there was a large scope for many years to come in the development of roads which would feed railways rather than compete with them and that even where roads were required parallel to railways they would open up the country better if built at some distance from the railways.

Sir Arthur Froom asked Mr. Sheridan why the cost of petrol carried in bulk was more expensive than when carried in small tins.

Mr. Sheridan replied that the cost of oil tank wagons was very high and moreover whenever such tanks were arranged they invariably came back without any load. On the general question of price of petrol Mr. Sheridan informed that the question of reducing rates from the carriage of petrol had been under consideration lately as a result of reference made by oil companies to the Railway Board and also of an application to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee by the British India company.

PRICE OF CARRYING PETROL

Sir Arthur Froom asked if the Committee could expect some reduction in the price of carriage of petrol at an early date.

Mr. Sheridan said if the Railway Board agreed to reduce freights it would be on a business proposition, namely, that there would be increased quantity of petrol to be carried as a result of reduction.

Sir Arthur Froom: If there is an extension of motor traffic you would welcome it and this extension would be facilitated by your reducing the freight on petrol.

Mr. Sheridan: Really we are pleased to see an extension of motor traffic, but there are stages and points when this feeling is strained and we have then to look to motor traffic extension from a different point of view.

Mr. Sykes asked the witness if the recent increase in motor traffic had been due to deficiencies in railway service and if so what arrangements the Railway Board had to remedy the defects.

Sir Austen Hadow explained that Government had been trying to overcome all the defects during the last seven or eight years by bringing self-propelled vehicles and sentinel locomotives. The question of remedying the defects in service would be hastened towards some solution by road competition.

DEFECTS IN RAILWAY SERVICES

Mr. Sykes asked if there was not need for a general enquiry with a view to remedy the defect in railway services.

The witness demurred and explained that district officers on railways had a great deal of power nowadays and were fully alive to the question.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett was told by Mr. Sheridan that the Railway Board would be prepared to reduce the freight on petrol provided oil companies also reduced the price, for the benefit of reduction should go to the consumer.

Rao Bahadur Garud, Chairman of the District Board of West Khandesh told the Committee that he was in favour of abolishing all tolls and local taxation and for an imposition of even one rupee extra duty if need be on petrol because that would fall on all those who used roads and military and Government officers would not escape from it as they now manage to from payment of tolls. The price of petrol should be controlled by Government. In the witness's opinion, the railway administrations were very unsympathetic to District Boards and he wanted a Central Road Board to co-ordinate the road policy.—A.P.

A DANGEROUS TRAP.

BRITISH LABOUR'S BUNGLE

PROBABLE FATE OF COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

"British Labour has bungled badly" as regards the Statutory Commission declares Shiva Rao, Chairman of the Madras Provincial Committee of the All-India T. U. C., in an article in the "New Leader." "Before it lulls itself into a righteous mood at having served Indian interests and given effect to the annual resolutions regarding India's right to self-determination, let it pause to reflect on the remarkable unanimity of Indian opinion in favour of boycott."

NO NEED FOR FRESH INQUIRY.

Mr. Shiva Rao emphasises that there is no need for a fresh inquiry as there can be no change in the constitution except by a full responsible Government or by withdrawal of the powers already given. He points out that Indian labour has no chance of having its interests safeguarded by legislatures which, with a powerful group of officials and nominated members, preclude the possibility of a satisfactory personnel on the elected Committee to meet the Commission. He expresses the opinion that such a Committee will know nothing of the official case which is being built up against the further advance of India.

"A DANGEROUS TRAP."

"It is next to impossible having regard to its extraordinary composition that it can produce a coherent scheme. The Committee procedure appears to our eyes a dangerous trap into which we must refuse to walk." He asserts that any positive recommendations of the Simon Commission will go the way of the Muddiman Report to the scrap-heap. "Sir William Marris will see to that", Shiva Rao tells the British Labour. "We understand better than you can, as you have to judge from a distance what tactics we should adopt in fighting the resourceful, strong, unscrupulous opponent. Leave that to us but adhere to your decision to support the Indian-made constitution" for which he concludes the boycott is scaffolding "We cannot afford to dismantle it."—Reuter.

MAHARASHTRA'S CHAMBERS' SUGGESTIONS

BAD ROADS BETTER THAN NO ROADS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

Construction of new roads in rural areas, imposition of a fresh tax on petrol and opposition to creation of a Central Road Board were the principal suggestions of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, whose representative Mr. M. L. Dhanukar was the only witness examined by the Indian Roads Committee to-day. The Chamber emphasised the need of having immediately a net work of metalled roads between villages and talukas or other bazar places and district towns asphalted motor roads being constructed later. Better communications would in the long run improve the village life generally.

Replying to Sir Arthur Froom witness said it was better to have bad roads than no roads at all.

Witness favoured levying of a tax on petrol which Government could collect from petrol companies direct. He wanted about 80 per cent. of this tax being earmarked for construction of rural roads.

Sir Jeoffrey Corbett: How can you justify petrol for rural development where motors do not go.

Answer: There is no other way of raising money. Eventually rural roads would also be used by motor vehicles. Mr. Dhanukar suggested that provincial expenditure incurred at present should be wholly devoted to construction of new roads and to improvement of existing ones and no money should be devoted to special treatment of first-class roads.—A.P.

VOLCANO ON NICARAGUAN ISLAND IN ERUPTION

VILLAGERS FLEE TO MAINLAND

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Managua.—Villagers at the foot of the Ometepe Volcano on the island in Lake Nicaragua are fleeing to the mainland in panic owing to the eruption of the volcano, the roar of which is audible for many miles around. Fine ash is falling even ten miles away while the sun is hidden by the smoke.—Reuter.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

SERIOUS DAMAGE REPORTED

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Mexico City.—A severe earthquake occured this morning over wide area in the State of Oaxaca. Several towns are reported to have suffered serious damage.—Reuter.

EXTINCT" VOLCANOES IN ERUPTION

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Moscow.—The Shevelientch volcano on the east coast of Kamchatka which was regarded as extinct, has suddenly become intensely active—Reuter.

Batavia.—The volcano on Krakatao Island is in eruption.—Reuter.

ADDITIONS TO U. S. A. NAVAL PROGRAMME.

MORE AEROPLANES TO BE CONSTRUCTED?

LONDON, Jan 26.

NEW YORK—In addition to the thousand Aeroplanes provided for in the five Year Naval programme, 759 more will be necessary to equip five Aeroplane carriers and twentyfive cruisers included in the new Naval construction programme according to Rear Admiral Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics addressing the House of Representives Naval Committee.—Reuter's.

DETECTIVES RAID HOUSE IN LIVERPOOL

SUSPECT ARRESTED AFTER COMING TO GRIPS

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

A score of detectives from Scotland Yard and Liverpool, all armed with revolvers, in four fast motor cars, surrounded a house in Liverpool early this morning and arrested William Henry Kennedy on suspicion of being concerned with Frederick Guy Browne in stealing a car at Battersea on 14th November "and other charges." A detective entering the house stumbled against obstruction and found himself gripped by a man. This was Kennedy who was clutching the loaded revolver. He was speedily overpowered and taken to London where he will be questioned by the Scotland Yard. Important developments are expected.—Reute

JAPANESE LEGATION TO BE ESTABLISHED AT OTTAWA

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Tokio.—The Foreign Office states that it has been decided to establish a Legation shortly at Ottawa, as it is considered it will be beneficial to the relations between Japan and Canada. The Canadian Minister will also be appointed to Tokyo.—Reuter.

ESCAPED CONVICT RE ARRESTED.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Paris.—Delest who escaped from the Sante prison along with Daudet, has been arrested near Mont Demarsan.—Reuter.

NARIMAN TRIUMPHANT

(Continued from page 10).

are interested in the public welfare to make themselves busy.----Yours etc.

D. V. PRADHAN.

Nagwekar Bldg. Dadar, Jan. 27.

MEMORIAL TO MR. NARIMAN

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—Your readers will remember that some months back I had suggested that a memorial fund to perpetuate the services of Mr. K. F. Nariman be started. Now is the time to do so, when Mr. Nariman has come off with flying colours, to start such a memorial, and I suggest that scholarships in politics and economics be started in connection with the Tilak University at Poona. My object in making this suggestion of a permanent character is that this form is better than presenting a purse, which at best can be considered personal, and nothing will please Mr. Nariman more than the suggestion I am making. I have not felt Mr. Nariman on the subject but either I do not know my Nariman or I am sure he will like this form of memorial. As much will depend on the trustees of the fund that are appointed, as the form of memorial I take this the earliest opportunity to put the suggestion before the public.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Jan. 27.

At a meeting of the Howrah Municipality a resolution was passed deciding that the offices of the Municipality should remain closed on February 3. The resolution was moved by a Swarajist member with the leave of the Chairman.—A.P.

DESPICABLE POLICY OF RACIAL BIAS

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA DENIED UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

MR. SASTRI ON ATTITUDE OF THE WHITES

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Mauritzburg.—The Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri addressing a large audience on Indian education in Natal, said the facilities at the disposal of the Indian community having been described as making the situation as regards education grave. Mr. Sastri pointed out that in South Africa, an Indian could not enter the universities. There are some people, he said, who think that an Indian is not fit to profit by education, and Mr. Sastri went on to quote from his experience in India to disprove this. Mr. Sastri said he had been struck by the fact that racial bias was of comparatively recent origin.

Concluding, he said he despised the policy which said there was one citizenship for one section and one for another. In that direction, he declared, lay the failure.—Reuter.

NEW CLINIC FOR RHEUMATISM IN LONDON.

SPA TREATMENT TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO WORKERS

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Rugby.—As a first step in the scheme for providing similar institutions in all large industrial centres, the British Red Cross Society with the support of the Health Ministry, are establishing in London a new clinic for treating rheumatism. Nearly one-sixth of the industrial invalids in Britain is caused by rheumatic diseases which cost the country nearly two millions sterling annually in sick benefit payments apart from wastage involved in lost-working time. The general idea is to bring spa treatment within the reach of the workers, thus enabling them to remain employed during the treatment. Clinics for rheumatism opened in London by the Red Cross Society during the dar are still doing valuable work treating 20,000 patients annually. Trade Unions and friendly societies are showing practical interest in the scheme.—B. O. W.

NEW PRAYER BOOK CONTROVERSY.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

An earnest appeal for prayers in connection with the forthcoming session of the National Assembly of the Church of England to discuss the Prayer Book, has been issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury who urges on the whole Church the duty of remembering in public and private prayers the need for seeking divine guidance at a time of special importance in the history of the Church of England.—Reuter's Special.

FAVERSHAM BYE-ELECTION RESULTS

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Faversham bye-election has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Maitland (Conservative) 12,097 votes.

M. Aman (Labour) 11,313.

Mr. Dunn (Liberal) 5,813.

Mr. Hailwood (Independent Conservative) 1,090.—Reuter.

THE

RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927

(pp. 147 + vii)

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Summary of Achievements.
Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

STOCKS AND SHARES

INDIAN BLEACHING RISE

INDUSTRIAL STEADY

Bombay, Jan. 27.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet but steady at about yesterday's closing quotations. There was only small turnover and fluctuations were narrow. Rumours of better dividends, developed a good demand for Indian Bleaching shares which registered a rise of Rs. 15/. Other shares closed steady with little changes in previous closing values.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section there was no change of importance. Central Bank shares improved slightly. Indian Cement ruled very steady. Katni ordinary shares ruled quiet but Deferreds gained Rs. 5/. Jupitar shares ruled easy on some selling. Central India and Shivrajpur is were quiet. Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s Ordinary and Defds opened steady but declined somewhat on scattered selling. Alcocks were quiet. Bombay Steams and Bri. B Petrols ruled very steady. Bombay Burmahs improved slightly.

SECURITIES.

Government paper ruled quiet with increased selling pressure.

COTTON MILLS.

	Feb., 1928. Closing rates.
Paid up.	
100 Ahmed. Advance	400
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	317|8
250 Bombay Dying	958/12
250 Bradbury	280
100 Century	466|4
100 Central India	528/12
500 Central India Pr.	485
100 Colaba Land	143/12
100 Coorla	130
100 Crescent	132/8
250 Currim	270
500 David	270
250 Dawn	670
200 Edward Sassoon	112|8
10 E D Sassoon	As. 14-6
100 Elphinstone	16
250 Fazulboy	906|4
50 Finlay	160
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	133|12
100 Indian Bleaching	281/4
100 Indore Malwa	365
250 Jamshed Mfg.	50
50 Kastoorchand	25-12
100 Khatau	82|8
100 Kohinoor	300
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6815
100 Madhavrao Sed.	45
100 Madhowji	117|8
500 Mathradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1560
100 Meyer Sassoon	861|4
1000 Morarji	2150
200 New Great	316-4
10 New City	130
250 Pahaney	290
250 Pearl	606/4
100 Phoenix	417/8
10 Premier	13
1000 Sholapur	7300
250 Simplex	207/8
50 Swan	160
100 Swadeshi	530
500 Tata Mill	82/8
500 Vishnu Cotton	3150

BANKS.

500 Imperial	1400
125 Imperial	338/12
50 India	88
50 Baroda	92
25 Central	26/6
£5 Eastern	84
£12 1/2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahd. Prantij	917|8
Amritsar Patti	143
100 Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100 Dhond Baramat	102
100 Guzerat Rly.	93|8
100 Hoshiarpur	99
200 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandhra Bhon	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapti Valley	717/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	104
1000 Andhra Valley	785

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 27.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/15/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1900/70 Rs. 88.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/8.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/4.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1955 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

Forward Rates: 2nd Feb. Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76 1945/55, Rs. 106-8-6.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

100 Alcock	380
125 B. Burma	880
50 B Burma No. 1	318/12
10 Br. India Insurance	9
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet	4/13
50 B. Tramway	156/14
50 B. Tramway Pref.	69/8
200 Bombay Steam	278 12
50 Bombay Telephone	53
10 Bundi Cement	23/2
250 Indian Cement	308/12
10 Central Indian Mining	23/8
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1|8
h. 2 Do. Derd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	252/8
10 Katni Deferred	830
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2000
25 New India Insur.	19/12
10 Punjab P. Cement	15/2
10 Pref.	15
10 Shivrajpur	45
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	86/8
30 Tata Iron Defd.	288/12
150 Tata Iron 1st Pre.	137/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pre.	92/8
1000 Tata Hydro	1107/8
100 Tata Oil	36
1000 Tata Power Ord.	582/8
100 Tata Power Pref.	**905**
215 Scindia Steam	19/12

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	15/4
1000 7-1/2 p. c. Tata Power Pref.	902/8
100 7-1/2 p. c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	92/8
50 7 p. c. Tram Pref.	69/8
1000 7 p. c. Hydro Pref.	1025
1000 7 p. c. Andhra Valley Pref.	980
500 7 p. c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	137/8
500 5-1/2 p. c. Tata Mill Pref.	101/4
500 5 p. c. Nagpur Pref	482/3

SIR JOHN'S RESPONSIBILITY

"COURAGE AND STATESMANSHIP" OF CONGRESS ON TRIAL

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" ON SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial on Sir John Simon's task anticipates that the Legislatures may refuse to appoint the suggested committees but expresses the opinion that a study of the proceedings of the Christmas session of the Indian National Congress shows that India is conscious of the futility of a negative policy of boycott and feels compelled to make a show of attempting something constructive, for instance a formula for settling Hindu-Muslim controversies, which provides at least a working hypothesis, on which the Congress Committee may design a constitution. The newspaper is certain that the draft constitution will ignore the British Parliament and the Secretary of State, except for making them responsible for India's Army, Navy, foreign policy and her relations with Indian States.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

The paper adds: "Indian politicians have never realised how grave are the objections to leaving British militaries in countries where civil administration is not under the control of the British Parliament. Had history of the last four years been different, they might seriously have hoped to persuade the British Government to enter into some such arrangement but Hindu-Muslim quarrels brought India the brink of a civil war. Hence Congress politicians cannot suppose that the British Parliament will at present accept the responsibility for maintaining internal tranquility without retaining an effective control over the civil administration. It is not enough to show a patched-up agreement between Hindus and Muslims. Time is needed to show, whether the agreement is binding. Congress politicians really intend to leave the Commission and the British Parliament to draw up and impose their own revision scheme which will make it all the more easy for Congressmen to continue the old policy of undermining the prestige and authority of the Indian executive which will at length be too weak to resist the popular demand. In the long run, these tactics will no doubt prove successful but also ruinous. Not the smallest part of Sir John Simon's task is to convince India that Swaraj can be attained by another and a less pernicious policy. Much depends on Sir John Simon, but more on India's capacity to produce first-rate leaders. The Congress leaders have experience of the disastrous results of being guided by sentiment. It is, therefore, possible to hope that they will now act with courage and statesmanship."—Reuter.

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BE TRUE TO YOUR SALT

BONDSMEN, FREE YOURSELVES FROM SLAVERY

The meeting of the clerks of Bombay held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Friday evening proved a tremendous success. The attendance was large and when the audience left the hall, every one of them was determined, to follow the mandate of the Congress and the All-Party Conference for a successful boycott of the Commission and hartal on February 3, sincerely. Mr. S. K. Pupala presided.

The Chairman addressing the gathering briefly outlined the history of the national awakening in India during the last few years and the hearing the appointment of the Reforms Commission had on the present situation. He traced the history of the reforms and their working in the country with its consequences, the all-White Commission, he said, was nothing short of an outrage on Indian nationalism; and it was the duty of every one who was a true Indian to boycott it. The Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and other leading political bodies of India had with one voice condemned the Commission and had resolved to boycott it. Furthermore, the All-Party Conference had at Benares resolved that India should observe a complete hartal on February 3 when the Commission landed in Bombay. As Indians true to their salt, they should follow that mandate of all the parties and observe a successful hartal on Friday next.

Mr. P. Spratt, speaking next, appealed for a successful hartal and stated the plan of the work to be done after the hartal. He said that a constitution for India should be framed up by leaders at their forthcoming meeting at Delhi and a programme to bring about Swaraj according to that Constitution should be chalked out and worked out vigorously.

MAKE HARTAL SUCCESSFUL.

Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta appealed to all her hearers to make the hartal successful. She said that even Government servants and students studying in Government schools and colleges should absent themselves from their work. That, she said, was the only way to free themselves from their slavery. Concluding she appealed for volunteers to work on the hartal day, so that it may pass off peacefully.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said he found himself in a very delicate situation that night. He was aware of the poverty, unemployment and various other sorts of miseries prevailing among the middle classes, and, therefore, he knew that the sacrifice demanded of the clerks and employees was a great deal too much because they were asked to absent themselves from their offices—their bosses being possibly Englishmen and therefore resenting the idea of their observing a hartal on the day of the arrival of the Commission. But the cause of the country was far greater than the personal cause of any one or more persons and, therefore, it was their duty to obey the mandate of the Congress. No sacrifice was too great in the cause of the country and the sacrifice of the poor was more holy them that of the rich. Concluding the Maulana appealed for unity amongst all Indians and for making the boycott and the hartal a huge success.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar then appealed to the clerks to organise themselves in a Trade Union and make the hartal a success.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE URGES BOYCOTT.

CALCUTTA, Jan 26.

A meeting of the Council of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League to-night urged the Mussalmans of Bengal to see that the resolution of the All-India Muslim League deciding to boycott the Simon Commission was given effect to in this Province, and in order to demonstrate their feeling of resentment against the appointment of the Commission to observe hartal on February 3 The meeting further urged every Muslim constituency to see that its representative in the Council did not support the present Ministry so long as their grievances in connection with the police firing at Kulkati remained unredressed —A. P.

HARTAL PROCESSION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA Jan 27.

In connection with the campaign to observe complete hartal on February and a joint procession of volunteers of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Hindu Sabha, Barrabazar, headed by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose paraded the principal thoroughfares in North Calcutta District requesting shopkeepers to suspend business on the day in quesetion. There was no picketting, the processionists being quite peaceful. A tricolour flag bearing the motto "Down with the Commission" was carried.

Members of the Howrah bar have decided to observe hartal on February 3.—A. P.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT'S OPPOSITION TO HARTAL

IS IT PATRIOTIC POLITIC OR PRACTICAL?

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—With due deference to Sir Dinshaw Petit, I cannot help saying, that his letter to the Editor of the "Times of India" opposing the Hartal and admonishing the Parsis not to observe it has come as a sad surprise to his many friends, admirers and country men. And why so? Here are the reasons.

(1) The "Times of India" appealed to Parsi Baronets and Knights to lend their support to anti-hartal movement. And up comes Sir Dinshaw to denounce the Hartal? Does Sir Dinshaw figure so prominently in the public life of the City as a Baronet—or as a patriotic public man and business man? Of course, the latter. Then why has he responded to the appeal of the "Times" to Parsi Baronets and Knights, who are mostly loyalists?

(2) Sir Dinshaw has always condemned Communalism. How is it that on the present occasion, he delivers his sermon to Parsis only?

(3) Sir Dinshaw presided at the first monster meeting in Bombay against the Simon Show; and spoke as an Indian first and foremost. Why is he now addressing Parsis only in regard to Hartal?

(4) Sir Dinshaw cannot be unaware of the fact that barring loyalists, even Liberal leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Chintamani consider Hartal (i.e. closing of shops and all business) as a potent instrument of expressing India's resentment for the wrong done to her by the appointment of the Simon Commission. Is it patriotic, is it politic to denounce this method of expressing India's resentment—and that too for a minor community like the Parsis, who have lived in peace and amity with their sister communities, long before the British landed in India?

(5) Is Sir Dinshaw's advice to Parsis to abstain from the Hartal practical or advisable? Here is the mandate of the Indian Chamber of Commerce to the merchants and traders of Bombay to observe Hartal on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission i.e. the 3rd of February. Accordingly various markets will close their shops. Does Sir Dinshaw seriously suggest, that the Parsi traders, who are members of the respective Trade Associations, should keep their own shops open in defiance to the wishes of their Brother Traders? And, for whose benefit, please? Would such defiance of Parsi traders be politic, practical or beneficial to any, except saving the face of the Bureaucracy? Sir Dinshaw, seldom have you made such a sad statement as this.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In its principal editorial, "The Times of India" of to day, has dealt with the Indian States' Inquiry, and in doing so it appeared to have laid too much emphasis on "An understanding" rather than "an infinitely detailed legal pact" in regard to the position of the Indian States generally and their mutual relations. Further, the immediate work before the said Inquiry, according to the "Times", is the removal of misunderstanding as regards customs, telegraphs, railways etc. I venture to think, however, that if the result of all these formal and informal discussions were to end in this then the question of solving the States' problems satisfactorily would remain distant as before.

Section 44 of the Government of India Act 1919, only contents itself with restricting the powers of Governor General in Council to make war or treaty and goes no further to define the general policy of the British Government towards them. It would be well if a declaration of a general policy of the British Government towards them is embodied in the Act along with the above section as a result of the present inquiry. This, I am sure, will go far to relieve the present popular discontent in the Indian States.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. NARASIMHA ACHARYA,
Vakil, High Court.

Bombay, January 26.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

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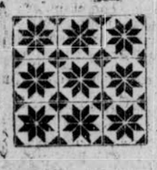

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ALLEGED MURDER OF COL. LEACHMAN.

A TRIBAL SHAIKH ON TRIAL AT BAGHDAD

BAGHDAD Jan 26.

A tribal Shaikh, Dhari Mahmud, is being tried in Baghdad this week for alleged murder in August 1920 of Colonel Leachman who made a great name as a political officeer in the Mesopotamian campaign. Dhari, a venerable figure with one eye and a dusky complexion had been fugitive from justice for seven years. He was captured by an American motor driver who spent two months with the tribe with whom Dhari had taken refuge in the belief that the British Government were offering a big reward for the capture of the alleged murderer. Dhari made a statement to the court which was to the effect that Col Leachman, declaring that is tribesmen were responsible for highway robberies abused and kicked him and finally locked him in a room at the police post until he was released by his nephews with armed followers who Dhari suggests were responsible for the murder. The court adjourned Until Saturday.—Reuter

JUBBULPORE TO OBSERVE COMPLETE HARTAL

BRISK ARRANGEMENTS IN PROGRESS

(From a Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, Jan. 27.

Brisk arrangements are in progress in Jubbulpore for a complete hartal and a public meeting on third February. Mohalla meetings are being organised. Singing parties will soon parade through the streets of the City singing patriotic national and boycott songs. Seven members of the Jubbulpore Municipality have given notice to the President, Mr. Prabhatchandra Bose, M.L.A., to call an emergent meeting of the Committee immediately to consider the advisibility of closing the Municipal Office and schools on third February.

The President is newly created Rai Bahadur and follows Dr. Gour as far as the Commission boycott is concerned though he belongs to Pt. Malaviyaji's Party in the C. P. Council.

HOSIERY MANUFACTURE IN INDIA

GOLD MEDAL FOR KATRAK HOSIERY WORKS

The well-known Katrak Hosiery Works of Princess Street, Bombay, who have gained an all-India reputation for the great excellence and finish of their products, have again won a gold medal for the full bench exhibits of their hosiery products at the International Exhibition held at Madras this season under the auspices of the South Indian Athletic Association Limited.

It is worthy of mention that in regard to quality and prices, the Katrak Hosiery Works hold their own against all foreign competitors. This is not the first occasion when this premier hosiery factory of India has gained public approbation, but the eighth or ninth occasion when it has gained the first wards in exhibitions throughout India. The Katrak Hosiery Works are the Indian pioneers in the manufacture of mufflers and stockinettes and they have made their own innovations in embroidery work on machines.

Mr. Katrak deserves hearty congratulations on winning another laurel in the cause of the Swadeshi and hope the great public of India will not let slip this opportunity for establishing this indigenous industry on an unassailable basis. There is not a single item of hosiery products which the works do not produce and one great speciality with them is artistic work of any description such as embroidery etc on khadi.

WHAT ADAM SAID TO EVE.

"WE LIVE IN A STATE OF TRANSITION"

Sir Michael Sadler, proposing "The Teachers' Registration Council," at a dinner of the Independent Schools' Association Incorporated, in London, said the independent schools represented what was vital to the welfare of all that was sacred and characteristic in English life.

"What we are determined to fight," he said, "is the idea that the organised State, which generally means a bureaucracy, should control the minds of the young people of this country. The parent has a right to say to the State, 'Thus far and no farther shall you go in what you teach my children and the tradition and atmosphere in which I shall have my children brought up.'

"Recently I was in a train with a certain church dignitary, who is said to have a somewhat gloomy exterior but who has much inner humour. In conversation I asked him where weaving was first mentioned in the Bible. He did not answer this, but asked me if I knew what Adam said to Eve when they were thrown out of the Garden of Eden. 'My dear,' said Adam, "we live in a state of transition.'" (Laughter.)

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H R Playfair, on relief, is to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, vice, Mr. G Y S Farrant, M C., pending further orders.

Mr. G Y S Farrant, M C., on relief, is to be District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. F W O'Gorman,

Mr. F W O'Gorman, on relief, is to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department vice Mr. H E Butler.

Mr. H E Butler, on relief, is to do duty as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. J R Jacob, proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. R. Ommanney is to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. W L K Herapathfi pending further orders.

Mr. W L K Herapath, on relief, is to be District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. H.M. Haslehust, M.B. E., proceeding on leave.

Mr. E E Turner, on return from leave, is to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, vice Mr. G S Wilson, pending further orders.

Mr. G S Wilson, on relief, is to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, vice Mr. R L McCulloch, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mir Maqbulkhan is to act as District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labdadia).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: AQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, there are millions in this world who would be ready to exchange, were that at all possible, your enviable lot with their miserable one. Bags of ancestral money, added to piles of your life's partner, litter of chirping cherubs and an ideal accommodating mother-in-law—what more can you require or hope for? But remember the whirligig of Time. There have been purse-proud men who in order to show off their wealth have actually used Government currency notes, of the denominations of ten and hundred, as cigarette-paper, folded them and smoked them away like a cigarette! Time had its sweet revenge; and they have died in jails, unhonoured, unwept but unhanged; and they could not even at times get stumps of 'bidis' thrown away on the ground or in the gutter! Rainy days are sure to come at your door, like a Marwari or Pathan creditor; and if you save or keep the umbrellas of silver, they will ultimately protect you—otherwise you will be drenched and drowned like a kitten in a pond. If woman, Lord bless your merry busy nosy-poker soul! You can either mend or mar a matter. No half-way house or bungalow! You know the names of all the diseases mentioned in the world's pharmacopoeias; and the prescriptions of all medicines, whether "Videshi," Ayurvedic, or Unani, are on your fingers' ends. Being an amateur specialist in children's diseases, you either cure them in an hour or send them away to a better world in a minute. You will also make history, being noted as the village gossip, there will be very little on the face of this world which you will not see or hear, or hardly a family will exist, the inner history of every member of which you will not know. A prodigious personality—fit to be the Premier of a mighty Empire like Britain, when Baldwin Sab bids us ADIEU!

vice Khan Bahadur Saiyid Mahmud Shah, LL.B., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Following the appointment of Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Rao Bahadur Sabaji Govind Savant is to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, Criminal Investigation Department, pending further orders, and Mr. J W Power is to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, pending further orders.

Mr. G W Hateh, is granted, with effect from 5th April 1928, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, leave on average pay for three months and one day followed by leave on half average pay till 19th November 1928.

Mr. G K Joshi, is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from 20th February 1928.

The following arrangements are made during the absence on leave of Dr. A. K. Dalal:—

Dr. S. R. Moolgavkar, is to officiate as Professor of Surgery Grant Medical College, and Surgeon, J. J. Hospital.

Dr. V. L. Parmar, to officiate as Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Grant Bedical College, and Surgeon, J. J. Hospital.

Dr. J. D. Dhruv, is to officiate as Associate Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Honorary Surgeon, J. J. Hospital.

Dr. R. Row, Professor of Pathology Grant Medical College, Bombay, is placed on deputation with the Government of India as a member of the Committee of Experts appointed to examine the scheme for the establishment of an Imperial Medical Research Institute.

Dr. P. V. Gharpure, Assistant Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology, during the absence on deputation of Dr. Row.

Mr. H. S. Patel, Senior Tutor in Pathology, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Professor of Pathology, vice Dr. Gharpure.

On return from leave Mr. F. C. Ball, Assistant Engineer is posted to Sind under the Chief Engineer in Sind.

Mr. H. J. Gleeson, Assistant Executive Engineer is promoted to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer from 1st Jan. 1928.

THE WOES OF THE BLACK MAN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The history of the Blackmen of East Africa is a dark chapter and the civilized world knows very little of it. In the twentieth century this is perhaps the only land that has no religion and literature of its own.

These Blackmen are not considered as men in the eyes of the civilized West. British Imperialism must shine and the British Flag must flutter at the point of the bayonet. It was the question of Flag that created so much trouble in Uganda. Mawanga, the king of Uganda, hoisted his national flg but British Imperialism could not tolerate it.

This was the first definite blow to the freedom of the Blackmen. The national flag of the people was humiliated and now large tracts of fertile land has been occupied by the White settlers and the real people of the land, are passing their days as hewers of wood and drawers of water. The youths of the land are steeped in the darkness of ignorance. Every youth of the age of sixteen has to pay 16 shilling as poll tax and from time to time hundreds of them are handcuffed together in the open street to exact it from them. Could humiliation go further?

A Blackman is arrested if he comes in the street without light after 8 p. m. A Blackman is to be hanged if he commits rape. These are the glittering laws under the protection of British regime.—Yours etc.,

Atul Krishnja Ghose.
16 A. Sleater Road.

ETERNAL CRUX: MAN OR APE?

INTERESTING LECTURE ON EVOLUTION AT BANDRA.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, Jan. 23.

From a popular point of view and with little technicalities, Mr. Paul Aguiar, yesterday evening before a select gathering expounded the theory of Evolution. Rev. Fr. Henry Remedios, presiding, after a short introductory speech invited the lecturer to open up the subject.

Mr. Aguiar with the aid of lantern slides gave a simple and rather comprehensive idea of the theory of evolution as put forth by scientists, ancient and modern. He traced the various forms of life extant now but which must have been enormous creatures then, an idea of which could be got from the film "The Lost World". He explained the various stages in the tree of life and finally stated that despite the numerous theories of those scientists who hold a place in the temple of fame, it cannot be denied that there must be an Author of life-God.

Fr. Andrew D'Souza then stood up to speak and in a studied and systematic dissertation explained the position and the view point of the Catholic Church in regard to the Evolution theories. He declared that the Catholic Church denounces all expositions that exclude the existence of a Supreme Creator and with homely illustrations proved the fallacy of Warwinism, Lamarckism etc.

A short sketch and choral singing by the members of the little Flower's Literary Circle assisted by the Art's Circle gave a pleasant finale to the occasion.

OFFICIAL BOARD OF TRADE ESTIMATES.

BRITAIN'S CREDIT BALANCE ON OVERSEAS TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Official Board of Trade estimate places Britain's credit balance in the overseas trade last year at 96 million sterling which is 103 millions better than in 1926, and 42 millions above that of 1925.

Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister speaking at Heridon, declared that the foregoing was based on the conservative estimate of "invisible exports" at 488 million sterling made up as follows: Shipping 140 millions, income from overseas investments 270 millions, short interest and commissions 63 millions, other sources 15 millions. It is noteworthy, he said, that the balance in the year preceding, represented a deficit of 7 million sterling.—Reuter's Special.

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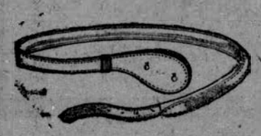

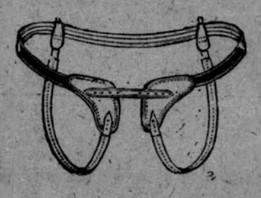

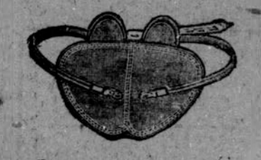

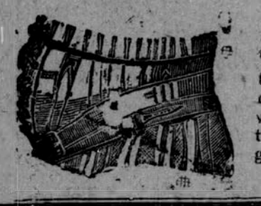

In every case of deformity amongst children and adults such as Rupture, Hernia, Abdominal Troubles, Umbilical Rupture, Floating Kidney, Flat Foot, Short Leg, Appendicitis etc. etc., our QUALIFIED specialist will carefully examine them before recommending an apparatus. Attached to our Deformity Institution we have X-Ray Department where we examine, if necessary, patients under X-Ray for accurate and scientific diagnosis.

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POWELL'S TRUSSES are very easy to fit, possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction and yet their prices are most reasonable. Our process of making trusses depends as fully on hand skill and experienced judgement as on our unsurpassed Factory facilities which enable us to meet your requirements in the most satisfactory manner.

EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY. "We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."

N. POWELL &CO., Bombay 4.

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Very small size as per illustration, best bridge movement, accurate timekeeper, with solid rolled gold English made expanding bracelet to fit any size wrists. Fully tested and Guaranteed for 5 Years.
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BELGAUM ARTS COLLEGE

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—I again seek the favour of some space for this letter of mine. There appears a letter from a correspondent of yours on the proposed Arts College at Belgaum in the same issue in which mine appears. The contention of your correspondent is that the Karnatak Lingayet Education Society should undertake to start an industrial or technical workshop instead of an Arts College at Belgaum. It is, indeed, a 'very valuable' suggestion to the Education Society, which, if the suggestion is adopted, will have to take up the role of a businessman or a similar concern and cease to be an educational institution. For if the correspondent means by workshop, an industrial or technical school one may be sure that the problem of unemployment can never be solved by starting such schools. The remedy for unemployment is not a technical school but affording the unemployed opportunities to get themselves employed in some running business or industrial concern or to start new ones for whiih there is dearth of capital. It is not possible to put a stop to the growing unemployment by simply starting schools for industrial education. There are many among those who are technically educated, who are yet to be employed. How many of the students that receive diplomas every year from the V. J. Technical Institution of Bombay have been able to start new industries? How many of our agricultural graduates have taken to agriculture? Are there no M.B.B.S. doctors without employment? Our sad experience is that in spite of our technical institutions that impart technical education and send forth a number of graduates and diploma-holders their proportion in the unemployment list is not a negligible one. Let us face the facts as they are, and give up the fads. If the Arts Colleges alone are responsible for this unemployment why not stop them all, undesirable as they are? And, consequently, let us stop all secondary schools which breed Arts students every year. Our secondary schools are nothing less than mere miniatures of our Arts Colleges.

But that is not the question before us at present. I for one find fault not with the institutions, either secondary or collegiate, but with the course of studies prescribed for them and the present methods employed in imparting education. We should better agitate in that direction rather than against any such institutions either existing or future ones. The problem with us is purely and simply of removing the want felt by the people in this part of the Presidency. The question of preference between technical and Arts institutions should be discussed when a proposal of starting such institution where there exist many or some already is put forth for the consideration of the public. For instance, the proposed Government Arts College at Andheri may be taken objection to, for it is clearly a superfluity inasmuch as there are three colleges in Bombay. But so far as Karnatak is concerned there is only one college and there is an urgent need of one in Belgaum. If an Educational Society has come forth with a proposal, it deserves encouragement from the public of Belgaum and outside. Let us, however, bear in mind that it is not possible to change the psychology of the people in a day. Long years of agitation and education are necessary to make our people believe that education in Arts is not the only faculty which has cultural effect upon us. Whether there be a college at Belgaum or no the students are sure to go in for Arts. My own experience is that they cannot be easily induced to join a technical school. Why then should we not try to make the education that they want to have as cheap as possible by bringing it nearer home? That is the aim of the proposed Arts College as I understand it. There are not less than 250 students who pass the matriculation every year from schools in and near about Belgaum, and that seems to be a fair number to show the necessity of a college there.

There seems to be a misunderstanding of your correspondent. Perhaps he believes that the college is meant for Lingayets only as it is to be conducted by the Lingayet Society. I can assure him, from what I know of the activities of the Society, that the college is meant for all irrespective of caste, creed or race.—Yours, etc.,

K. G. WARTY.

Gokak, Jan. 19.

SWAMIJEE'S WONDERFUL POWER.

Present, Past and Future most wonderfully and accurately revealed through the system of MEDITATION (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited testimonials from distinguished Europeans and Indians, throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, etc. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading (monthly details) Rs. 2, (weekly details) Rs. 5. Complete Life Reading Rs. 5. Extensive Whole Life Reading Rs. 10. V. P. charges extra. Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., (Occultist) Swami Premananda Ashram, 8-E, Beadon Street (Room No. XI), Calcutta.

THE WANLESS TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.

A Union Mission Enterprise.

An Urgent Need.

For several years past the Bombay Representative Christian Council, representing about a lakh of Indian Christians and nearly thirty mission organisations in Western India, has desired to build a Tuberculosis Sanatorium in the Deccan such as would meet the needs of sufferers belonging to all castes and creeds. Until recently a technical difficulty stood in the way which has happily been removed, and the intention is to carry out the scheme with all possible promptitude. Doctors are insistent that one of the most clamant needs in Western India is such a Sanatorium as is now proposed. Tuberculosis would appear to be increasing rapidly in Bombay City whence it is spreading into the villages of the Deccan through the large numbers of mofussil people who visit the City. In the monsoon especially, with its excessive humidity, doctors frequently have to send tubercular patients out of Bombay, and a Tuberculosis Sanatorium would every year save many valuable lives. For this purpose it is proposed to raise a lakh and a half of rupees, the detailed expenditure of which is indicated below. The reason why the sum asked for is not much larger is that the main structures required will be of light material and will remain open to the fresh air, and the intention is to begin on a modest scale with a plan capable of indefinite expansion.

Commendation by H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Universal satisfaction has been felt throughout India at the gracious act of the King-Emperor and the Government of India in conferring upon Dr. Wanless a Knighthood in recognition of his great medical service among India's people. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has also been graciously pleased to head the subscription list of the present scheme with a donation of Rs. 1,000. When the scheme was first explained to His Excellency he sent a letter of warm appreciation. It contained the following passage:—

".....I shall be glad to give any support that I can to the scheme, as was outlined to me at the interview, as I am quite certain that a Tuberculosis Sanatorium is very urgently needed. I trust, therefore, that the building funds will shortly be forthcoming, in which case the work can be started at once, as no funds for recurring charges will be required—such funds, I am informed, being met from the generosity of those supporting the Mission.

If you will be good enough to let me know when you are opening a subscription list, I shall be glad to send you a donation myself.

I do not know whether the Committee have considered the name which this Institution should bear when it is completed, but I might perhaps suggest that it would seem appropriate for the name of Sir W. J. Wanless to be associated with it, as some small reminder—although reminder will never be necessary—of the great self-sacrificing work which he has carried on in India for so many years."

Sir William Wanless.

The Joint Committee responsible for the scheme have unanimously approved of His Excellency's suggestion that the institution should be named after Sir William J. Wanless who himself initiated the scheme and who has set his heart on assuring its success before he sails for what may be his final departure from India on February 6th. It was in October, 1889, that Sir William came to India, and to the members of the Committee it seems fitting to suggest to a grateful public served for over thirty-eight years by Sir William Wanless that the present Sanatorium scheme would be a fitting climax to his career of beneficence, a sort of parting gift in a practical form expressive of India's gratitude to this distinguished missionary surgeon. In his hospital at Miraj and the five branch dispensaries there have been in recent years over six thousand operations performed annually and a total of more than sixty thousand treatments each year, the patients coming from every community in Western India. The successful carrying out of the Wanless Tuberculosis Sanatorium scheme will therefore be in the nature of a thank-offering from the people among whom Sir William has spent himself in relieving human suffering.

The Scheme in Detail.

The following is the scheme as drafted by Sir William Wanless and approved by the Joint Committee:—

THE SITE selected is a plot of land in British Territory containing 104 acres located on the Sangli-Miraj road about one and a half miles from the Miraj Mission Hospital. The Miraj Hospital organization has deposited with Government the sum of Rs. 27,226-4-0 as compensation for the land acquired by Government for the Sanatorium. This initial gift has been sanctioned by the Western India Mission under whose auspices the Miraj Mission Hospital is conducted. This donation is made on the understanding that the Institution will be a union institution conducted as an adjunct to the Miraj Mission Hospital under the auspices of the Bombay Representative Christian Council and managed by a joint committee of different Missions of this presidency joining in the scheme and appointed by the Bombay Representative Christian Council.

THE BASIS OF ORGANIZATION will be similar to that of the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Arogyavaram, South India. The Physician-in-Charge of the Sanatorium will be EX-OFFICIO Chairman and Honorary Treasurer of the Committee of Management.

POLICY.—The Sanatorium is intended for the treatment of in-patients only who will be admitted without distinction as to nationality, caste or religion. For the present the Sanatorium will contain fifty beds, to be enlarged as additional accommodation is required and as funds become available. Those patients unable to pay for treatment will be treated free of charge in the public wards. Small individual cottages will be provided at a small charge for patients able to pay for treatment and who desire to have family attendants reside with them.

THE STAFF is to be appointed by the Committee of Management. It is the intention of the organization to secure a specially trained physician who shall be the Physician in charge of the institution under whom there will be a staff consisting of one Superintendent of the Nursing Department, one Registered Assistant Physician, a staff of ten nurses and compounders in addition to the necessary menial staff.

THE PLANT will consist primarily of:—

		Estimated Cost. Rs.
1.	Administration Building	15,000
2.	Bungalow for Physician-in-charge	15,000
3.	Bungalow for Nursing Superintendent	10,000
4.	House for Assistant Physician	5,000
5.	Home for Nurses	5,000
6.	Home for compounders and male nurses	5,000
7.	Quarters for attendants	5,000
8.	General Open Ward for males	15,000
9.	General Open Ward for females	15,000
10.	Ten Individual Cottages (Rs. 2,000 each)	20,000
11.	Water Plant	10,000
12.	Lighting Plant	10,000
13.	Road-making and tree-planting	5,000
14.	Other Buildings and contingencies	15,000
	Total	150,000

The present appeal is therefore only for the amount required for buildings. As this is to be a Union Mission enterprise those Missions joining in the organization are to undertake the raising of funds necessary for maintenance and upkeep. The Miraj Mission Hospital will provide the Physician-in-charge and the Assistant Physician. The Miraj Hospital laboratory will also provide the laboratory facilities required by the institution and will carry out such surgical procedures as may be called for in the treatment of the resident patients.

How YOU Can Help.

This appeal will doubtless fall into the hands of some of Sir William's friends and grateful patients who may desire to make a distinctive contribution by providing some entire item in the foregoing list. Some individual donors may wish to provide a 'Bungalow' or 'House' or 'Individual Cottage' or some other part of the 'Plant' as a token of gratitude for benefit received. The intention is that such donors shall have their names associated with the particular portion of the buildings which they donate to the Sanatorium. The Joint Committee will be deeply grateful for gifts from all quarters, be those gifts great or small.

Donations.

Donors may send their contributions to any of the following who will be glad to forward prompt acknowledgments, all donations to be marked for 'The Wanless Tuberculosis Sanatorium.'

(1) The National Bank of India, Bombay.

(2) H. W. Bryant Esq., Hony. Treasurer, Bombay Representative Christian Council, Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

(3) The Physician-in-charge, Presbyterian Mission Hospital, Miraj S. M. C.

(Advt.)

THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE
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BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 8.)

in the course of an interview, to a representative of the "Chronicle." No doubt, the arguments advanced by him are plausible. But it is not the whole truth. The burden of Mr. Stones' song is that the present cost of production must be reduced if the mill industry is to be saved and the introduction of the double frame system is necessary for reducing the cost of spinning. Mr. Stones also contends that the whole frame system is not quite unknown in Bombay. The contention is not groundless, but the conclusion is questionable. In a number of mills the system has been in existence and among the spinners it is known as the "double badli" system. When a man worked the whole frame instead of one side it was understood to be the "double badli." Usually one man minded one side only, but if he minded the whole frame he was paid 50 per cent. more wages. This system may be still prevalent in some mills. The fact is that though many men applied for leave to work the whole frame, only a select few were allowed the privilege by the management. The addition of 50 per cent. was a temptation to some of the workers, but the management knew that it was not possible for all men to mind the whole frame and to turn out satisfactory work, and it was this consideration that prevented the management from allowing all and sundry to work on the "double badli" system, though the employers just as the employees were gainers, so far as pecuniary considerations went, by following that system. If the worker was not above the average in efficiency the gain in the cost of production was more than counter-balanced by the loss in quality of the yarn produced.

SUDDEN CHANGE IN VIEW

I would like to know what has led to a change in this view which was till now held by the management. Does Mr. Stones believe that by making the whole frame system compulsory he will be able to enhance the efficiency of the spinners at a stroke? Does he believe that the yarn produced under this compulsion will be the same in quality as under the old system? If he really believed so, it was open to him to issue orders to the spinning masters in the mills under him to be liberal in allowing "double badlis." He would have, by following this policy, achieved his object without creating a panic among the spinners. Also he would have been able to estimate, without causing any disturbance in the usual working of the mills, the advantages of the new system. Therefore, even supposing that the whole frame system would reduce the cost of production, the step to force it upon the workers taken by Mr. Stones was ill-advised.

COSTLY IMPROVEMENT

That the privilege of "double badli" was formerly granted only to a select few workers is a point which is not at all in favour of Mr. Stones. He may, however, contend that if the workers themselves looked upon the system as a privilege why should they now resist a wholesale introduction of the same. The answer is plain. All the workers never applied for this privilege, as it was not possible for all to bear the double strain involved in the work. Naturally they refused to work under the whole frame system when it was made compulsory. Had they been diplomatic they would have agreed to work under the system, and, I am sure, after a few days' experience, the employers themselves would have proposed to revert to the old system. The whole frame system is not feasible on coarse counts. Not only are there more thread snaps and consequently the yarn turned out suffers in quality, but also there is much waste of raw material—cotton. This is a fact to which all spinning experts will bear testimony. A wholesale introduction of the whole frame system is, therefore, bound to result in the deterioration of the quality of the yarn as well as in the wastage of raw material, thus proving in the long run costlier than the old one-side system. In short, the remedy proposed by Mr. Stones is a quack remedy. Nay, the remedy is worse than the disease. As remarked by him some of the big mills may each be losing Rs. 5,000 a day by remaining open in the present condition of the market and may save a portion of this loss by remaining closed. But that does not justify the introduction of the whole frame system. The causes of depression must be sought elsewhere. Now the poor workers are being penalised for the sins of their employers. What those sins of commission and omission are I propose to show in this series of articles.

(To be continued.)

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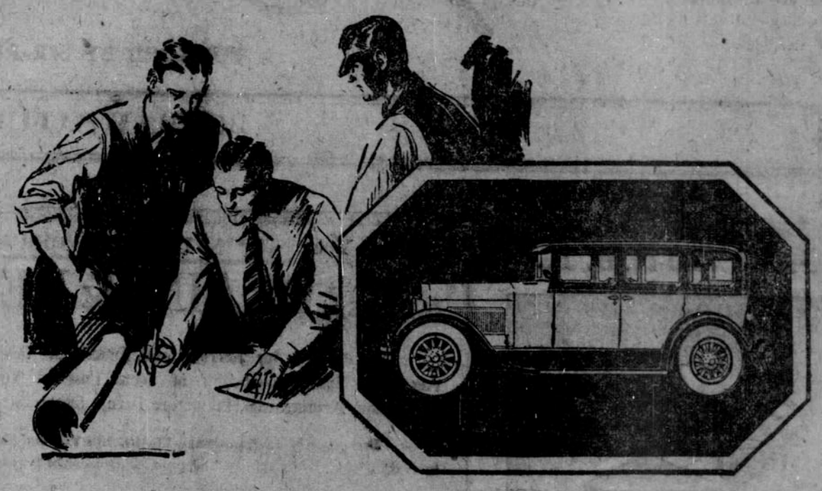

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INDIANS IN KENYA.

(Continued from page 8.)

ticians accede to the clamour of the few.

THE FEDERATION ISSUE

The principle subject of uproar at the moment is the Federation issue, which has assumed a very grave aspect. By amalgamating the two adjoining territories, namely, Uganda and Tanganyika, Kenya Whites ultimately desire to safeguard their stringent financial position. They know for certain that the aggregate amount of loan to the extent of fifteen million pounds sterling is hardly repayable in the near future, and if sufficient steps are not immediately taken to bring in external support, consequences might be imminent and disastrous. Principally from this motive, a move has been made to amalgamate Uganda and Tanganyika with Kenya. It is also possible that Zanzibar and Northern and Southern Rhodesia may be included.

The clear manifesto issued by the Convention of Associations has received the criticism it deserves from all countries. A prominent newspaper in Uganda summarises the opinion in the following terms:—

"It is at once surprising and disappointing that so large a body as the Convention of Associations should only see in Federation the opportunity to secure Kenya domination of East Africa. This idea and the proposals allied to it have introduced those very characteristics of greed, jealousy and suspicion which alone can wreck any form of Union."

THE CRY OF THE NATIVE

The speech delivered by the Governor of Tanganyika is a clear statement of the wishes of the people. His Excellency is reported to have said thus:—

"One of the three Governors (meaning Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika) launched a scheme (Federation) on his own account as an individual effort."

Tanganyika, it should be remembered, is now in a position to produce even mines of gold like South Africa and the exports of that Territory are immensely rich.

But of all the views of the Whites and the adjacent countries, one worthy of note is that of the natives of Kenya Colony, whose cry is perhaps to be heard in the wilderness. The Kikuyu Council Association, a very great representative body of Africans in Kenya, has presented a memorial to the Government, in which, 'inter alia', the following appears:—

"Sir, nothing will excite the native minds than this suggested East African Federation which is seeking self-government and which will override so as to remove the African interests from direct to the Colonial Office, England."

(To be continued.)

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V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—I hope you will not grudge me space in your widely circulated paper for a cause which deserves immediate attention. I am referring to the present inadequate arrangements existing in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Matunga, Bombay. It would be highly interesting to study their syllabus and the amount of work they do in the course of four years. Out of every calendar year we may safely state that over 5 months are simply wasted away in holidays. We agree entirely that holidays are quite necessary for the proper exercise of mind, but do we require as much as half the time to recuperate ourselves?

Nearly half the students consist of those residing outside Bombay. Students from as far as Punjab and Ceylon are at present studying there. Surely the persons who leave their towns and come to this centre of technology for the sake of knowledge do not enjoy this wasting away of half their time and I do think the majority of students residing in Bombay do not enjoy it either.

Cannot the Board see their way to the reduction of these excessive holidays and utilize the reclaimed time in a suitable reduction of the time taken for the whole course. I believe the majority of the students and the persons who are kind enough to take a deep interest in the Institute will agree with me that these excessive waste of time is in the immediate need of a drastic reduction and join me in my plea for a better utilization of the students' time.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S OFFICE

REMOVED FROM MADRAS TO ALLAHABAD

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

It is announced that the All-India Congress Committee Office is being removed from Madras to Allahabad and that all communications should in future be addressed to Church Road, Allahabad.—A. P.

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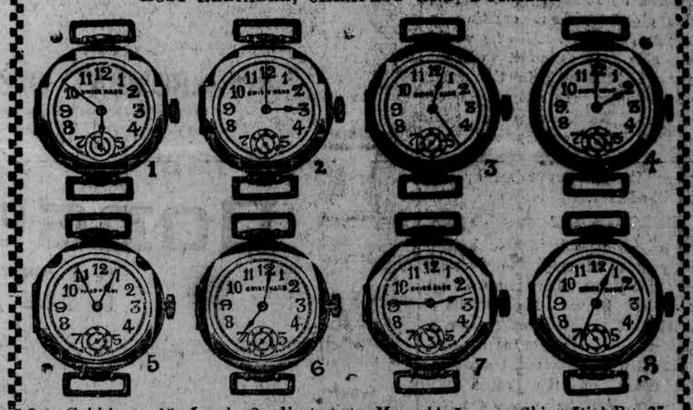

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